

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 741.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1860.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE CONSORT.

Exhibition of CHILDE'S SPLENDID NEW PHANTASMAGORIA, with novel effects. Daily, at Half-past Two, and Half-past Seven.

Lecture by E. V. GARDNER, Professor of Chemistry, on the PHILOSOPHY of MAGIC, with liberal DISTRIBUTION of TOYS and TRINKETS for the JUVENILES, from the Inexhaustible Hat.

Exhibition of the BEAUTIFUL COLOURED FIRE CLOUD. Illustrations of SCOTTISH BALLADS, by ANGUS FAIRBAIRN and the Misses BENNETT.

The OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE.

Lecture by Mr. KING, "SCIENTIFIC RECREATIONS."

DISSOLVING VIEWS : INDIA and CHINA.

New CHROMATROPIES.

DIVER, DIVING BELL, &c. & c. & c.

Open daily, Twelve to Five. Evenings, Seven to Ten.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL SOIREE in connexion with the above Society, will be held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 17th, 1860.

The Chair will be taken by EUSEBIUS SMITH, Esq., Treasurer;

And the following Ministers have engaged to attend and address the Meeting—Rev. A. Raleigh, Canonbury Chapel; Rev. Dr. Spence, Poultry Chapel; Rev. J. Viney, Highgate Chapel. Other Ministers and Gentlemen are also expected to address the Meeting.

Tea will be served at Half-past Five o'clock, and the Meeting commence at Half-past Six o'clock.

Ladies are specially invited to attend.

ROYAL JENNERIAN and LONDON VACCINE INSTITUTION.

The ANNUAL MEETING of this Institution will be held on FRIDAY, January 13th, 1860, at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN, at Four o'clock p.m., when the Report will be read.

Donations will be received by the Honorary Secretary, S. R. Bardouleau, Esq., the Vaccine House, No. 18, Providence-row, Finsbury-square; or by Dr. Epps, the Medical Director, No. 89, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

TO the MEMBERS of the BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

A VACANCY having occurred by the resignation of one of your DIRECTORS, allow me to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the vacant seat. The Election will take place on TUESDAY, February 28, 1860.

Prior to the establishment of your Institution, I was among the few persons who met for the purpose of considering the desirability of forming a Life Assurance Company on the mutual principle. At that time I was too much occupied in business pursuits to take an active share in the direction of your affairs.

I am well known to many of the Members, and, as one of your Auditors from the establishment of your Company in 1847, my name must be familiar to all. I have watched with great satisfaction the rapid progress of our Company until the present time, when its income exceeds Sixty Thousand Pounds per annum, with a constituency of some eight thousand members.

If you should do me the honour of electing me a Director, you may depend on my best exertions to extend the operations of so valuable an Institution.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

King Edward's-road, Hackney. G. W. BURGE.

VOLUNTARY and RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The COMMITTEE of the VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION earnestly appeal to the Friends of Free Religious Education on behalf of that Society.

The object of the Association is to render Assistance in Establishing and Sustaining Day-Schools, conducted on the Voluntary Principle, in which an unsectarian and religious education is imparted to the children.

The following extracts from the correspondence of the Committee will show the character of the cases assisted, and the need there is for help being given:—

"The last grant made to the school preserved it from being closed, and encouraged the people to support it as they had never done before."

"The grant is sufficiently large to relieve me of all fears for the school, and not so large as to render unnecessary the most strenuous efforts of our friends here."

"The school has been established five years, and during that period has been supported entirely by the children's pence and subscriptions of friends. These have hitherto been found adequate, though most strenuous efforts have been necessary. We find, however, that this year there will be a considerable deficit. This is a consequence of the persevering, and, I fear, in some cases, unscrupulous efforts, of the friends of the national school, which is supported largely by Government grants. Every means have been tried to ruin our school—bribes, threats, Church influence, landlord influence, &c. We are doing our utmost, and now confidently appeal to you to help us. We hope that you will not allow us to be crushed without an effort to save us."

The following sums have already been received:

G. W. Alexander, Esq.	£. s. d.	W. Edwards, Esq.	£. s. d.
100 0 0	100 0 0	J. Barry, Esq.	5 0 0
100 0 0	100 0 0	R. S. Ashton, Esq.	50 0 0
50 0 0	50 0 0	R. Peck, Esq.	5 0 0
10 0 0	10 0 0	Rev. Joseph Fox	10 0 0
10 0 0	10 0 0	H. Kelsh, Esq.	5 0 0
52 10 0	52 10 0	T. Buxton, Esq.	20 0 0

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS of any amount will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. W. Alexander, Esq., 40, Lombard-street, E.C.; or by the Rev. H. Richard and Jas. Barrett, Esq., the Honorary Secretaries, at the Office of the Society, 7, Blomfield-street, Finsbury, E.C.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The WIFE of a Professional Man, residing in a country town, wishes to MEET with a YOUNG LADY, to be EDUCATED with her own daughters, under the care of an efficient Governess.

Apply, by letter, to F. J., at Messrs. Waterlow and Sons', Bircham-lane, London.

TO PARENTS.—A LADY wishes to meet with TWO CHILDREN to EDUCATE with her own little Boy. The Children entrusted to her care will find a comfortable and cheerful home. High References given.

Address, Mater, Post-office, Barnsbury-road, Islington.

A YOUNG LADY, Member of a Baptist Church, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a Pious Family, where the Children are under Twelve. Is competent to teach Music and French, with the usual branches of an English Education; also Flowers and Needlework. References given.

Address, stating salary, to Y. Z., Post-office, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.

WANTED, an EX-PUPIL TEACHER as ASSISTANT-MASTER in the SOUTH ISLINGTON and PENTONVILLE BRITISH SCHOOL, under the Minut of July, 1853.

Apply to G. Hardy, Denmark-terrace, Islington, N.

WANTED, by a LADY, a HOUSE-KEEPER'S SITUATION, in a Private Family or House of Business, where nothing menial is required. Unexceptionable references can be given to prove her qualified for a position of trust and respectability.

Address, P. H., Stanison's Library, Queen's terrace, St. John's-wood.

MILLINER.—WANTED immediately, a FIRST HAND for a small respectable middle-class trade. A Member of a Christian Church preferred.

Apply to Eldred Sayers, Twickenham, S.W.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—WANTED TWO YOUTHES and TWO YOUNG LADIES as APPRENTICES to the DRAPERY and GENERAL OUT-FITTING, by Mr. Thomas White, Aldershot.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, a SITUATION in a RESPECTABLE HOUSE of BUSINESS.

Address, Miss Gooding, 1, High-street, Leicester.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—BRICE and SONS, NORTHAMPTON, REQUIRE GOOD SALESMEN for the COUNTER.

Personal interview preferred.

APPRENTICE WANTED to the GROCERY and DRAPERY, in one of the first General Businesses in the Eastern Counties. Half the Term will be devoted to the Grocery; the latter half to the Drapery.

For particulars apply to Mr. W. H. Aldred, Haleworth.

TO CHEESEMONGERS, POULTERERS, and PORK-BUTCHERS.—A YOUNG MAN is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION in the above line. Eight years in last situation.

Direct, A. B., 36, Coldbath-square, Clerkenwell.

DEVON.—To be SOLD, with possession at Lady-day next, a flourishing CLASSICAL and MATHEMATICAL DAY-SCHOOL for BOYS, in a large town. Number of Pupils, from Forty to Fifty. Income, £300. Expenses small, Premium, 120*l*. References required.

Address, Y. Z., 8, High-street, Ipswich.

PROPERTY PURCHASED at the MART.—Property Let or Sold—Rents collected.—Fire and Life Assurances effected.—Partnerships negotiated.

* First-class references if required.

Apply to Mr. Cooke Baines, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

BEST COALS, 28s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER solicit orders for the best Hetton, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallend Coals, screened, at 28s.; or Good Seconds at 26s. per ton, for cash. Good Inland, 24s.

Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff; and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 25s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 24s.; best Silkstone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 22s.; Coke, per chaldron, 16s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's-park. Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON & LAMBTON'S WALLSEND, the best House Coals, 25s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamer; Hartlepool, 21s.; best small, 12s.; Silkstone, first class, 23s.; seconds, 22s.; best Clay Cross, 22s.; seconds, 20s.; Barnsley, 18s.; Hartley, 18s. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be addressed to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London-Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

HIGH-STREET ESTABLISHMENT, THAME, OXFORD, conducted by Miss NICHOLS. The ensuing quarter will COMMENCE on TUE-DAY, JAN. 1st. A Prospectus of Terms, with References, will be forwarded upon application.

PELICAN HOUSE, PECKHAM.—Miss FLETCHER begs to inform her Friends that she expects to RE ASSEMBLE her Pupils on WEDNESDAY, January 25th.

NORTH-TERRACE, BISHOP'S STORTFORD, HERTS.—Miss PRICE begs to inform her Friends that the Duties of her Establishment will be RESUMED on the 19th inst.

An ARTICLED PUPIL can be received on advantageous terms.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.

Mrs. HEWETT will be happy to receive her Pupils, after the Vacation, on FRIDAY, January 20th, 1860.

A VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

EDUCATION.—A YOUNG LADY, a little advanced in Music, can be received in a SELECT SCHOOL, on somewhat lower terms, if willing to give a portion of her time to the superintendence of junior pupils when practising.

Apply to the Misses Smith, Upper Plaistow, London.

A LADY, residing in a fashionable city in the West of England, RECEIVES a LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS, whose improvement and comfort are her unceasing care. Competent professors attend, and the French language is taught, conversationally as well as grammatically, by a resident French Governess. There is an OPENING for a GOVERNESS PUPIL.

For terms, which are moderate, and references, address, Beta, Mrs. Matthews', 4, King-street, Queen-square, Bath.

LANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.—SEAVIEW VILLA.

Miss JOHNS begs to inform her friends and the public that her PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN will RE-OPEN on the 23rd instant.

References are kindly permitted to John Platt, Esq., Wernd-park, Oldham; and to John Wood, Esq., Clayton-vale, near Manchester.

Terms, with first-class references, may be had at Messrs. Hale and Roworth's, King-street, Manchester; and at Mr. Ellerby's, Mostyn-street, Llandudno.

BRIGHTON.—EDUCATION.—LANSDOWNE HOUSE, WESTERN ROAD—a SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Conducted by MR. ROBERT SEAPEY.

Personal attention to the health, studies, and comfort of the Pupils, renders this Establishment worthy of the especial notice of Parents.

Terms for Boarders, Thirty and Thirty-five Guineas, including Laundress and a separate bed.

Three minutes' walk from the sea.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The MISSES MALL receive a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES for Board and Education. The best Masters are engaged for French, German, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

Referees—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; John Kershaw, Esq., Glossop, near Manchester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Mall, Bradford; and Edward Mall, Esq., London.

Terms and full particulars on application.

The ensuing quarter will commence on 26th January.

An ARTICLED PUPIL required.

PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, LONDON, N.

Conducted by Rev. A. STEWART and SONS.

Biblical Instruction, the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages, Mathematics, and Commercial Arithmetic, with a complete course of English. Few private schools, of long standing, have better sustained their reputation for the intellectual, moral, and religious education of youth. Hundreds have been educated in this Establishment, among whom are eminent commercial and professional men, who attribute their success to the course of training they received here. Public testimony has been frequently borne by Parents and others, to the healthy position and domestic comfort of Palmer House. Increased importance is attached to the Preparatory Department. Popular lectures on various subjects are regularly delivered. The "Favorite" Omnibus, from different parts of London, pass the door every few minutes. The house is situated within five minutes' walk of the Holloway Station, Great Northern Railway; and Highbury Station, North London-Railway.

The School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 17th of January.

EDUCATION for YOUNG GENTLEMEN

at an old-established BOARDING SCHOOL of upwards of thirty years' standing, delightfully situated nine miles from London, and of easy access by rail or omnibus.

Terms, including French by a resident Professor, Thirty Guineas per Annum.

Pupils are prepared for the public examinations. Thirty passed successfully at Christmas; and in the three last examinations, eighty-four obtained College certificates. The religious training of the Pupils is anxiously attended to, and the collective system of education carried out chiefly by a liberal award of half-yearly prizes in books and silver medals. The diet is unimpaired, and the household arrangements are conducted by the wife of the Principal with every possible regard to domestic comfort. The mansion stands within ten acres of its own grounds. The school room, dormitories, &c., are spacious and well ventilated. The playground, cricket-field, pleasure

HERTFORD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

J. C. CANE, PRINCIPAL.
Terms—Ten Guineas per quarter inclusive.
Prospectuses on application.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOPATES HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.

Principal : Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.

This School will RE-OPEN on the 13th of January, 1860.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LENHAM,

KENT, is situated in a healthy and pleasant locality, where a sound English and Commercial Education is imparted. Vigilant attention is paid to the formation of moral and religious habits, and the comforts of a home are fully realised.

For prospectus and terms, apply to the Principal, Mr. J. SMURTHWAITE.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES, ELM HOUSE, CHASE-SIDE, ENFIELD, N.

conducted by Miss CHARLTON. The Pupils receive the benefit of sound instruction, careful training, and constant attention to health and domestic comfort. Eminent professors attend for the accomplishments. There are a few Vacancies. School Duties will be RESUMED on MONDAY, the 23rd of January. Terms on application.

January.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON will be able to RECEIVE a FEW ADDITIONAL YOUNG GENTLEMEN after the present Vacation.

The Pupils in this Establishment receive from himself and properly qualified masters a first-rate Education in Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and English. Great attention is also given to their moral training and domestic comfort.

The Pupils will re-assemble on TUESDAY, Jan. 24th.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.; assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters.

The Next Session begins on the 1st of February.

Terms, 40 Guineas for Boys under 11 years; for Boys above that age, 50 Guineas.

Prospectuses on application to the Head Master or Resident Secretary at the School, or the Hon. Secretary at Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's-lane.

T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.
ALGERNON WELLS, Esq., Hon. Sec.
Rev. T. REES, Resident Secretary.

STONYGATE SCHOOL, LEICESTER.

Mr. FRANKLIN has removed his School to his new house, about a mile on the south side of Leicester. The new premises are very handsome and convenient, and the health and enjoyment of the pupils have been thoroughly provided for. The education is of a very liberal kind, while common things are taught well. Amongst numerous referees, Rev. T. R. Barker, Spring-hill College, Birmingham; J. Mallor, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; and S. Leonard, Esq., Clifton, Bristol, may be mentioned as being well acquainted with the merits of the School.

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near COVENTRY.

Established in 1848, for Gentlemen from Eight to Eighteen Years of Age.

The Academical Course is adapted to a first-class mercantile education, to the Oxford and Cambridge examinations—which several of the pupils have passed—and to matriculation at the London and other Universities. Highly suitable premises—due provision for physical training—honesty social intercourse—liberal domestic economy—accomplished Tutors and Professors—the best methods of instruction and examination—vigilant moral supervision—and Christian Government, constitute this FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL, and claim for it the support and interest of the friends of a truly liberal and character-forming education.

Full papers may be had of the Director, Thomas Wyles.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THANE, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. Marsh, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of Tuition pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for twenty years, during which time hundreds of youths have been prepared for offices of honour and trust they now fill. The training is adapted to prepare youths for Mercantile Pursuits, and the MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS, including the Latin and French Languages; with Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's Pupils prepared the Finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. For a description, see the unsolicited report of the "London Illustrated News," September, 1851. Useful Library and Museum for Pupils. Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

Terms: Twenty Guineas per Annum. Under Twelve years of age, Eighteen Guineas. Send for Prospectus, which contains Full Particulars, with reference to Parents, &c., &c.

FENNY STRATFORD CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

Principal—The Rev. C. H. HOSKEN, assisted by his Sons.

The course of Studies includes every department of an accomplished Education. Pupils are treated with parental kindness. Difficulties are explained until each Pupil thoroughly understands his studies. Self-reliance is cultivated, and emulation excited by suitable examinations and rewards.

In an experience extending over more than twenty years Mr. Hosken has educated the sons of ministers, lawyers, doctors, accountants, tradesmen, farmers, and others, from many of whom (unsolicited) he has received the highest testimonials.

Terms: Under Twelve years, Twenty-two Guineas; under Fourteen, Twenty-four Guineas per annum. A few Daily Pupils received.

From the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON:—"Mr. Hosken is an educator to whom youthful minds may be safely entrusted."

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

Principal—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition, in different Languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature. The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction; and the object constantly kept in view, is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, without reference to any sectarian peculiarity. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is most healthfully and pleasantly situate, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by the Palace of Art.

Referees: The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. Balfour; the Rev. Drs. Redford, Burns, Thomas; and the leading Ministers of the Congregational and Baptist Denominations.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNEY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

A respectable YOUTH WANTED upon equal terms.

A SOUND and LIBERAL EDUCATION

for the SONS of TRADESMEN is guaranteed at

Andreas House, Orpington, Kent.

Apply to Mr. Atkins for a circular containing information respecting terms (which are moderate), references, testimonials, &c.

BRIGHTON.—The Misses GOULTY expect

their PUPILS to RE-ASSEMBLE on WEDNESDAY,

February the 1st, 1860.

2, Sussex-square, Kemp-town.

GUILDFORD HOUSE, near BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. F. EWEN continues to RECEIVE YOUNG GENTLEMEN as BOARDERS, to prepare for the University Examinations and for business.

School will re-open on TUESDAY, January 31st.

THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.

The Rev. MARTIN REED, assisted by well-qualified Masters, receives Twenty-five Pupils.

His Pupils are qualified for Professional or Commercial engagements, and the University Examinations.

French is constantly spoken under the superintendence of a resident Parisian of great ability. Prospects on application.

WEST OF ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.

Head-Master—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A.

Secretary—Rev. J. S. UNDERWOOD.

The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on THURSDAY, Jan. 26th. WANTED, an efficient ENGLISH MASTER. He must be a Nonconformist, and of unblemished moral character.

Apply to the Head-Master.

CLAPHAM PARK SCHOOL.

Mr. LONG prepares thoroughly for Matriculation, for all Examinations, and for Professional and Mercantile Engagements.

Aided by efficient Masters, he devotes an unremitting attention and long experience to the Training alike of the Mental Powers and Moral Qualities of every Pupil.

The accommodations, healthy and delightful situation, parental oversight, and systematic encouragement of youthful effort, ensure satisfaction. The terms are inclusive, and according to age.

References of high character will be given.

CLIFTON HOUSE, EALING, W.

Miss FODEN continues to receive YOUNG LADIES for BOARD and INSTRUCTION. Her system includes all that is essential to a liberal and useful English education, with French, German, Music, Drawing, Calisthenics, &c. A Parisian Protestant resides in the house, and Professors of eminence attend. The chief aim is to cultivate the natural talents, awaken the intellectual powers, and form the Christian character; while every provision is made for the comfort and happiness of the Pupils.

References kindly permitted to Ministers and Parents of the Boarders.

Terms moderate, and Prospects on application.

A VACANCY occurs for an ARTICLED PUPIL.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

Miss LINCOLN and her Sister, Mrs. A. BOARDMAN, beg to inform their Friends that the DUTIES of their ESTABLISHMENT will be RESUMED MONDAY, January 30th. Music and German are taught by experienced and efficient Masters, and great care is bestowed upon the acquisition of a correct and conversational knowledge of the French Language. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant a pursuit as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.

Terms, including French: Boarders, Thirty-four Guineas; Day Pupils, Twelve Guineas.

References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northrepps Hall, Norfolk; the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; &c., &c.; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

Clapham Park School.

Plans of instruction such as to insure the highest proficiency. Pupils well forwarded in subjects required for examinations. Lectures occasionally delivered on various branches of Science. The Holy Scriptures daily read and explained. Premises and grounds extensive, and the situation admirably salubrious. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum. Prospects forwarded on application.

The School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 17th of January, 1860.

N.B.—Wanted an ASSISTANT. He must be a good Penman, Arithmetician, and Disciplinarian; competent to maintain good order in the occasional absence of the Principal.

Letters stating age, qualifications, salary expected, &c., to be addressed as above.

No smoker need apply.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, at HENRY GOOD'S, 60, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

De La Rue and Co.'s Portable Writing Case, durable and Complete.

De La Rue and Co.'s handsomely bound Photographic Album.

Ditto, Ditto, for Scraps.

De La Rue and Co.'s Useful Case of Stationery.

Mordan and Co.'s Elegant Postage Scales.

Mordan and Co.'s Silver Pocket Pen-holder, with Gold Pen.

Ditto, Ditto, with Pencil.

Mordan and Co.'s Engine-turned Gold Pencil-case, with Stone Seal top and Re-

serve for Leads.

An extensive assortment of first-class goods adapted for Presents.

Any of the above articles securely packed, and sent carriage paid to any railway-station in England on receipt of remittance.

DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at

seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.

Offices: 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK of DEPOSIT,

Established A.D. 1844.

No. 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST, at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, on Deposit Accounts, to the 31st December, are ready for delivery, and payable daily between the hours of Ten and Four.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

January 10, 1860.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK of DEPOSIT.

Prospects and Forms sent free on application.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY KIND AND FROM ANY CAUSE

Insured against by an Annual Payment of 3d. to the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which secures 1,000/- at death, or 6/- weekly for Injury.

ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN of those insured is injured yearly by accident of some description.

No EXTRA premium for Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No charge for Stamp Duty.

For Terms, Prospects, &c., apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, and at the Head Office.

This Company ALONE, without union or amalgamation with any other Company, has paid in

COMPENSATION £53,000.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London, (E.C.)

T.E.A.

MOORE, BROTHERS, and COMPANY are the only London Merchants willing to supply Families direct at Merchants' Profits.

The saving to families will be fully 7d. to 1s. per lb.

The FINEST SOUCHONG TEA—3s. 9d. by the lb.

3s. 8d. by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is guaranteed the best, and usually charged 4s. 4d. to

4s. 3d. per lb.)

The FINEST HYSON—4s. 6d. by the lb.

4s. 5d. by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is usually charged 5s. and 5s. 4d. per lb.)

The FINEST PEARL-LE

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 741.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1860.

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be within the mark. Now, eight is just one-third of twenty-four. This disposes at one fell swoop of a third of the tithe property of the kingdom, *as having been brought into existence within the last century*. Shall we be told that this third had its origin in private lay liberality? Where are the legal documents? It is not far to go back for them—let them be produced! Pooh! We are utterly ashamed to dwell upon so plain a case—it is like kicking an adversary after he is down.

Let us take another step! The Act 2 and 3 Ed. VI. c. 13, s. 5, has this provision:—"All such barren or waste ground (other than such as be discharged from the payment of tithes by Act of Parliament) which before this time have lain barren, and paid no tithes by reason of the same barrenness, and now be or hereafter shall be improved and converted into arable or meadow, shall, after the end and term of seven years next after such improvement fully ended and determined, pay tithe for the corn and hay growing upon the same." We presume that tithe of the annual produce of lands brought under cultivation since this enactment may be fairly traced back for its origin to this statute. What proportion of land was under cultivation when this act was passed? The population in A.D. 1575 was 5,274,000 souls—and in the beginning of Edward the Sixth's reign could not have exceeded 5,000,000. As England was not at that time a corn-exporting country, and the people can hardly be supposed to have required, or to have eaten and drunk, a greater quantity of bread and meat and beer, in proportion, than now, it is a high estimate which computes the extent of land then under the plough, or depastured, at 6,000,000 acres. In other words, eighteen of the twenty-four millions of acres now under cultivation, or *just three-fourths*, have been redeemed from waste since the passing of the Act of Parliament referred to above. There remains, therefore, only one-fourth of the tithe property now existing which could by any possibility have grown out of lay liberality. The other three-fourths are directly traceable, not to private grants—not even to custom or common law—but to the legislation of Parliament. Three-fourths of the parochial endowments of the Church of England have their roots in an Act of Parliament passed a little more than three hundred years ago. Let that fact be explained away, if it can be, by those who contend for the sacredness and inalienability of tithe endowments, on the ground of their having been consecrated by individual piety.

From the Reformation back to the time of King John, when lords of manors, as we have seen in a foregoing article, ceased to appropriate their tithes arbitrarily, will take us back somewhat more than another three hundred years. But, according to a calculation founded on a Subsidy Roll of A.D. 1377, still extant, the population in that year was 2,353,000 souls—and about A.D. 1200 would be about 2,000,000. Considering that during that period famines were frequent, it is difficult to imagine that the extent of land then under cultivation could have reached 2,500,000 acres. Now, all the increase of tithe property accruing to the Church from A.D. 1200, when there may have been about 2,500,000 acres cultivated, down to Edward the Sixth's reign, when there were, as we have shown, about 6,000,000 acres, came out of *law*, not out of private benevolence—for individual and arbitrary disposal of tithes was not known during that interval of time. Full eight-ninths, then, of tithe property are directly traceable up to their source in *public law*—that is, 21,500,000 acres out of 24,000,000, on the produce of which rent-charges are now held due to the Church, have been redeemed from waste, and hence become titheable, *since* the age in which private gifts of tithes, by deed or grant, were customarily made, or were lawful. And we have already pointed out how little reason there is to believe that the parochial tithe due on the remaining 2,500,000 acres originated in any other source. The private

origin of parochial tithe endowments has only a shadow of argument in its favour, in respect to about a tenth of the whole—the other nine-tenths are put out of court by the evidence of facts—and this diminutive exception, be it remembered, has still to run the gauntlet of all the historical arguments brought against it in our article on "the arbitrary disposal of tithes."

What will be the next dodge of the upholders of the private theory? We can guess. They will say that the lay owners of landed estates gave to the Church not only tithe of the then cultivated portion of them, but a title to take tithes whenever the uncultivated and waste portion of their respective lordships should be redeemed by agriculture—in a word, that their generosity and piety freely disposed of, not merely then existing actualities, but future possibilities through all succeeding generations. Now we will not stay to contest the right of lords of manors to determine what conditions should attach to waste lands when brought, ages after their day, into cultivation. We have a pebble in our scrip worth a hundred incontestable abstract arguments. It is this. By common law, and from time immemorial, the tithes of forest lands, and of lands not included within a parish, belonged to the Crown—or rather, the title to tithes did. The Crown, as representative of the State, that is of the people in their civil capacity, held the fee simple of the tithes which might at any time be derived from lands not as yet parcelled out by parochial boundaries. Now, by far the larger proportion of our parishes have come into existence *qua* parishes since the period at which the tithe system was adopted. For it was subsequently to A.D. 1300 that most of our parish churches, having the right of baptism and burial ground, were founded—and the territory of the demesnes and tenancies of the lords of the manor who erected such churches, constituted the parochial limits. We shall not be far from the mark, then, in saying that the fee-simple of the largest proportion of tithes *in posse* which have since by cultivation of the land become tithes *in esse*, was originally held by the Crown in trust for the nation. As an illustration, we may refer to the Act 15 Car. II. c. 17, "for settling of the drainage of the great level of the fens, called Bedford Level," in which it is enacted that "no ascertaining or dividing the said drained or new improved lands" by the Commissioners appointed by the Act "shall conclude the King's Majesty, his heirs, &c." . . . "as to the bounds of parishes" . . . so far, at least, as they may affect the King's "right to tithes." Indeed, *waste* land was always, in the eye of law, synonymous with land uninclosed, and unbounded by hedge or ditch, which no man could tell to whom it certainly belonged. Generally speaking, it was extra-parochial—and, as we have seen, the title to its tithes *in posse* resided in the Crown.

We resist the strong temptation pressing upon us to add to the bare logic of the foregoing paragraphs anything merely pictorial and illustrative, or we might fill another column or two with sketches of the physical condition of England in bygone times, which would help the reader to realise the exceedingly gradual, and unsuspectedly recent process by which the Church of England has come into possession of her present parochial endowments. We might take him back but a short two hundred years, and point out to him a region of twenty-five miles circumference, within sight of this metropolis, within which there were even at that comparatively modern date, but three houses, and scarcely any inclosed fields. We might travel with him along roads which at this day pass through well-cultivated lands, upon which he would not two centuries back have been able to see, on either side of the way, more than an occasional inclosure for forty miles together. We might prove to him the vast difference between the extent of agriculture in those days and in these, from the number of wild animals to be met with in forest and fen, on moor and heath, in swamp and warren—wild boars, wolves, foxes, red deer, fen eagles, bustards, and cranes. But

Title Deeds of the Church.

VII.

THE PRIVATE THEORY FINALLY SQUASHED.

We have spent enough time over this theory, so coolly assumed, so artfully insinuated, so impudently iterated, of late, in behalf of the Established Church—that its parochial endowments originated in private lay liberality. We have already done more than is necessary to disprove it. But we know our men—they will still go on falsifying all history just as before, until they are so publicly convicted, and their ignorant or wilful blunders are so mercilessly exposed, that persistence will only raise against them the laugh of contempt. We propose, therefore, in the course of the few observations that follow, having already pretty well unsettled the seat of these gentlemen, to pitch them over—and if ever, and wherever, they attempt to remount their hobby, we trust our readers will be on the alert to hurl at them a few of the plain facts we are about to furnish them with.

The tithes now in the Church of England's enjoyment are a certain proportion derived from the annual produce of the soil under cultivation in this country. Well, in England and Wales (for we confine our attention to them) it is estimated by the highest authorities that there are from twelve to thirteen millions of acres under the plough, and from ten to eleven laid down in grass—in all, speaking in round numbers, about twenty-four millions of acres under cultivation. We have advisedly adopted the lowest estimate. In the evidence laid before the Committee of the House of Lords on Waste Lands, as far back as the year 1827, a gentleman who was a surveyor by profession, and who had travelled 15,000 miles in order to get his *data*, placed an estimate before their lordships, which brought up the cultivated land in England and Wales to 28,749,000 acres. This, we have little doubt, was a somewhat extravagant estimate. Mr. Caird sets down the extent of land under the plough in 1850-1 at 13,817,000 acres, and Mr. McCulloch at 12,700,000 acres. The *Times* of January 4, 1860, in an article on the steam-plough, puts down the whole arable land in Great Britain at 19,000,000 acres, and the grass land at little less. On the whole, then, we are exceedingly moderate in estimating the land, both arable and pasture, under cultivation in England and Wales at the present moment, and paying tithe or rent-charge on its annual produce, at 24,000,000 acres.

Now, we beg to give to those clergymen and members of the press who trace our parochial endowments to the liberality of "our pious ancestors," this nut to crack. From the year 1760 to 1844 there were passed by the Imperial Parliament no fewer than 3,867 Enclosure Bills, bringing under cultivation 7,350,577 acres. If, therefore, we set down the number of acres redeemed from waste during the last hundred years at eight millions of acres, we shall probably

were we to go back to the earlier days in which the tithe laws originated, we should show him a picture of Nature in her undress such as he would not readily forget. North of the Trent especially, he would find almost the whole district wild and barbarous—so little redeemed from waste, as to furnish secure retreats for marauders even from the powerful instincts of bloodhounds—the seats of the gentry strongly fortified, and the farm-houses clustering about them for protection—and judges on circuit carrying their provisions with them, and escorted from town to town through the desolate country, by sheriffs commanding a considerable armed force.

And yet it is in these times, and amid such surrounding circumstances, that our modern Churchmen pretend to have discovered the beginning of parochial endowments in the pious liberality of individual land-proprietors. Not a parish in the kingdom is without its Church endowment—not a parish without an endowment of precisely the same character—a tenth of the annual produce, neither more nor less. No matter at what date the parish came into being as such—it always had a land-owner who voluntarily devoted his tenth to the Church. North, south, east, or west, it mattered not—in the ninth century, or in the fourteenth, or in any intervening period, it mattered not—whencever and wheresoever out of waste and barrenness there came cultivation and profit, then and there, without so much as a single exception, there was invariably a "pious ancestor," who gave of his own to ecclesiastical uses that which every other land-owner gave. Not one missed—not one cultivated estate was exempt, save by a subsequent process of redemption. *Credat Iudeus!* The theory was invented to serve a purpose, but it certainly does not serve the purpose of explaining or illustrating history. A more utterly ridiculous figment of fancy was never sported—nor one which, when fairly grappled with, more hopelessly collapsed.

We commenced these articles by undertaking to prove, in the first place—"that parochial tithes, regarded as property separated from the rest of the property of this country for public religious uses, are the product exclusively of public law, ecclesiastical, or civil, or both, and neither did, nor, in the nature of things, could originate in private individual liberality." We take leave to say, we think we have achieved that undertaking thoroughly and finally. But we also said that when we had done this, we should notice the change of position in the tithe system effected by the Reformation. We hope to be able to redeem our promise in this respect as completely as in the former case, in the course of two or three more papers.

THE CARDROSS CASE.

(From the *Edinburgh Witness*.)

A second Conference of influential ministers and laymen, representing the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the Congregationalists of Scotland, was held on Wednesday last, within the Senate Hall of the New College, to consider the position which the action by Mr. M'Millan of Cardross has now assumed, and the duty of the Free Church in the circumstances. The attendance was very large and influential, and the business commenced with the expression, by the eminent ministers and laymen of the different Dissenting bodies present, of their thorough sympathy with the Free Church in the position which she has been forced to assume, and their recognition that in this matter she is the representative and custodian of their common rights. Thereafter, the question was most fully and carefully discussed, what the next step in the matter ought to be, and, in particular, whether the Free Church ought to satisfy production, as ordered by the Court under reservation of her pleas. An opinion by the counsel of the Church was read, to the effect that to do so would not prejudice her position or her plea; and after long and careful consideration it appeared to be the nearly unanimous feeling of the meeting, both Free Churchmen and others, that this was a step which the Church could conscientiously take; and that, inasmuch as the Court had taken the unusual course of reserving the preliminary pleas, while ordering production, it was a step which she was bound to take, in order to keep the question of exclusive Church authority, raised by these pleas, open as long as possible. Principal Cunningham, Mr. Dunlop, M.P., and others, expressed the gratitude of the Free Church to the other disestablished Churches of the country, for the sympathy, counsel, and co-operation afforded by them in this matter; and their conviction that this attack on liberty of conscience, and on the existence of Churches as such, had already tended most powerfully to unite all the Dissenting bodies of the country in community of sentiment and of action.

In justice to the Free Church we give the following extract from the *Edinburgh Witness* in explanation of what it describes as "an extraordinary mistake, which has tended more than anything else to confuse the public mind on the subject of the Cardross case."

Now, we beg once more to repeat, for the information of all who have to do, or who take to do, with this matter, that the Church has *never* refused to produce the contract or constitution between her and Mr. M'Millan;

that, on the contrary, she produced it at the very commencement of the cause, and that it is at this moment in process; and that, so far from preventing the Court from looking at it, she has challenged and demanded the attention of the Court to documents which she has voluntarily produced, and on which she founds her defence. What she has refused—the only thing she ever refused—is to produce it, the sentence passed upon Mr. M'Millan; and it seems probable that she will stretch a point even upon this, and formally produce this sentence, with all the rest, protesting, as before, against its being tried or adjudicated upon. . . . The Free Church, while refusing to submit her judgment to the *judgment* of the civil courts, has given every facility to these courts for *investigation* into the whole subject: she has presented and pleaded her constitution as a Church, and a Free Church, expressly in order that her sentence (which alone she refused to produce) might not be re-judged; and even that sentence on Mr. M'Millan, though she declined formally to produce it, was really and *de facto* before the Court from the commencement of the case. She has certainly given no facility to the Court of Session for determining whether her ecclesiastical sentence was rightly or wrongly, regularly or irregularly pronounced; the regularity, as well as the rightfulness, of her sentence is a question as to which she is bound to judge for herself, and to delegate her responsibility to no other. But she has appeared in Court; she has pleaded her privilege; she has produced her constitution as a Church; she has lodged in process the Claim of Right, and other deeds, which form the written declaration of that constitution; she has done everything fairly and openly; she has concealed nothing, and has nothing to reveal.

THE UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS AND RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

In the postscript of our last number we briefly noticed a meeting of schoolmasters who have sent in candidates for these examinations, which was held at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, to take into consideration the present state of the whole question of university local examinations, with the view of promoting some arrangement between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, so that there may be only one examination annually at each local centre. The meeting was too important to be allowed to pass without more extended notice. The Rev. E. H. Gifford, of King Edward School, Birmingham, presided. The Rev. R. WALL moved the first resolution:

That this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable that there should be only one examination annually at each centre, and at all centres at the same time.

Mr. PAYNE, of Leatherhead, seconded the resolution, and remarked that any schoolmaster might solve the question for himself, for he might elect to send up to either university.

Mr. HALL added the words:

And at all centres at the same time, to meet an objection made by Mr. Davies to the wording of the resolution. The motion as so amended was passed unanimously.

The Rev. W. C. GREEN moved:

That this meeting considers that this object would be best promoted by one examination jointly, in which the University of Oxford should take the seniors, and the University of Cambridge the juniors, and vice versa for the next year.

The Rev. Mr. WALL seconded the resolution *pro forma*.

Mr. MASON proposed an amendment, to add after the words:

"Best promoted," by a division of the country into two portions, by some such line as one from the Wash to the mouth of the Severn, in each of which an annual examination of both senior and junior candidates should be held by the two universities alternately, with the exception that Oxford and Cambridge should always be local centres for the examinations of their respective universities.

Mr. FERRIS seconded the amendment.

Mr. TEMPLETON urged several reasons in favour of a territorial division.

Mr. EDMONSON moved an amendment, of which Mr. Howson, who was not present, had given notice, viz. :

That this meeting considers that this object would be best promoted by an examination conducted by a joint board appointed by the two universities.

Mr. DAVIES seconded this.

The Rev. Mr. WALL expressed an opinion that it would neither be desirable nor practical to have a joint scheme. He thought it much better that each university should preserve its identity in regard to these examinations. He considered that both Mr. Green's scheme and the territorial scheme were perfectly practicable; but the suggestion of having one set of lists for the whole of England was a matter for serious consideration. There would clearly be a saving in expense and trouble by having only one set of papers, besides which Mr. Green's scheme would reduce the number of examiners to be supplied by each university by perhaps one third. He thought it better to have one plan and one set of papers for the whole of England.

The second amendment was put and lost, three hands only being held up for it. The first amendment was next put, for which five hands were held up, and that also was lost, and the original resolution was put and carried by nine votes to eight.

Mr. TEMPLETON then moved—

That this meeting is of opinion that religious knowledge should receive marks, and be placed on the same footing as other subjects.

The Oxford examination candidates were not required to be examined in religion if the parent or guardian objected; and if the candidate did not pass in this subject he was not therefore disqualified for the A.A. in the senior or the certificate in the junior examination, nor on the other hand did his passing in religion entitle him to marks, or give him any place on the class list. In 1858 no less than 40 per cent. of the students who went in for the Oxford examination avoided the subject of religion, and it

was then decided upon putting a star against the names of those who passed in this subject to distinguish them. This had no effect, on the contrary, the number who went in for examination in religion in 1859 was 24 per cent. less than in 1858. Consequently he was justified in saying that the Oxford regulation, so far from promoting religion, as some supposed, by setting it apart as too holy a thing for competition, had been attended by quite a contrary effect. The Cambridge plan, which made the subject carry marks, but permitted Dissenters to take up some other religious book instead of the Liturgy and the Catechism, was far preferable, and, as the result showed, far more successful. He had no doubt that both universities desired to encourage religious teaching. What he proposed was that Oxford should make the religious examinations one of their subjects both for seniors and juniors, and either confine the examination to Churchmen, as they now did for their B.A., or, better still, give the same sort of alternative as Cambridge does.

Dr. PINCHES seconded the resolution.

Mr. WYLES, of Coventry, moved to add by way of rider—

And that the addition of books such as "Whately's Christian Evidences," and "Paley's Horae Paulinae," to be taken optionally, instead of the Church Catechism and Liturgy, would remove the present impediment to the entry of Dissenters for that part of the examination in the scheme of the University of Oxford.

This the mover and seconder agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN, speaking as a Dissenter, denied that the system of examination pursued by the University of Oxford discouraged the teaching of religion in the schools.

Mr. TEMPLETON did not mean that it did, but had merely intended to show, by comparing the results of 1859 with 1858, in regard to the number of candidates who went in for religious examination, that the system adopted by Oxford did not succeed so well in regard to religion as in other subjects of examination.

Mr. MORGAN objected that religion should not be placed on a different footing to the other subjects of examination, but urged that it should be left to the candidates.

Mr. TEMPLETON would alter his resolution to the following:

That this meeting is of opinion that religious knowledge should receive marks, and be placed on the same footing as at Cambridge.

A GENTLEMAN present, who said he was a Dissenter, gave a decided preference to the Oxford scheme, which gave the option to the candidates of accepting or declining the religious examination.

Mr. DAVIES thought if Oxford allowed the substitution of Paley, or some other book, for the Liturgy, it would be as good or better than that of Cambridge.

Mr. MORGAN submitted as an amendment:

That this meeting is of opinion that the examination in religious knowledge should be voluntary, but if taken, that it should receive marks as other subjects, but that "Paley's Evidence," or some other similar book, should be received instead of the Liturgy.

He wished to put the question on the broad ground of voluntarism.

A conversation ensued, in which the question was canvassed whether it was desirable that if the religious examination were declined, some other subject should be substituted, which it was urged gave a character of compulsion to the proceeding. Ultimately the resolution was put in this form:

That the meeting is of opinion that religious knowledge should receive marks, and be placed on the same footing at Oxford as at Cambridge.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Morgan was put and lost, and the original resolution was put and carried by sixteen votes to two.

It was also agreed that it was desirable that every junior candidate shall be at least in his fifteenth year.

On the re-assembling of the conference on Wednesday, the leading deliberations had reference to the substitution of the title of "Literate of Oxford and Literate of Cambridge," for the title of "Associate in Arts," in connexion with successful middle-class examination; but ultimately, after a long discussion, it was resolved that the subject should be left to the universities themselves, as the more gracious course, leaving them to affix the meaning to the title to be employed, and after the transaction of some general business the conference separated.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

(From the *Liberator*.)

Last month we stated, on the authority of a correspondent, that at a meeting of the Bible Society at Huntingdon, Lord Robert Montagu, M.P., and also Mr. Bourne, an agent of the society, had advocated the continuance of the printing monopoly. Since then a report of the proceedings has come into our hands, and they are of a kind requiring, as we think, further notice. We have understood that the Bible Society Committee intended to be neutral upon the question, in which case they had better instruct their representatives to observe neutrality in their speeches; otherwise there is a prospect of future meetings being converted into debates upon a moot point, instead of occasions for the advocacy of that which is matter of agreement.

The report of the meeting in question occupies nearly two columns of the *Huntingdon Gazette*, and more than half that space is devoted to the printing question. Lord Robert Montagu, the chairman, perhaps wisely, said he would not talk about Bible distributing, and the labours of those engaged in the work, and at once flew off to Mr. Baines's Com-

mittee, and made a vulgar attack on Mr. Bright, who, he supposed, "would one day call for a free-trade in morals, or for that particular free-trade produced by the Mormons in relation to marriage." Then, after arguing in favour of exclusiveness in the printing of the Scriptures, he concluded by expressing "his great anxiety for the preservation of truth and accuracy." We need not vindicate Mr. Bright, for that honourable gentleman has neatly polished off his noble slanderer in the following laconic style :—

I don't think Lord Robert very civil, and I am sure he is not truthful in his observations; his regard for the Scriptures would be of more value if it were accompanied by some portion of that charity which is recommended in the New Testament. The *feeble* among the Lords, and they are a numerous class, consider some attack upon me to be an essential part of their public speeches. This habit, I presume, pleases them; it amuses me.

Then, after two reverend gentlemen had addressed the meeting in speeches more befitting the occasion, "T. J. Bourne, Esq., Domestic Agent of the Parent Society, and Deputation," rose; and, as though enough had been said about the Patent, once more called the attention of the audience to the subject. He commenced by a reference which we commend to the notice of Dr. Campbell :—

He had been acquainted with the subject (of the patent) for more than twenty years. It was agitated more in the North of England, and was warmly contested in the religious newspapers; and a clergyman who wrote against it, under the name of Jethro, after all came to the conclusion, that although he hated monopoly he thought that in the printing of the Bible it was a blessing.

He proceeded, in the style known as the forcible feeble, to show the correctness of that notion, and wound up by expressing his belief that whether the House of Commons "did their best or their worst, the printing of the Bible would remain in the hands of the two Universities and the Queen's printer."

It may be so; but we submit that it is no part of the business of the Bible Society to play the part of advocate of the existing presses. If Mr. Bourne has received his cue from head-quarters, the sooner the Bible Society's supporters know it the better; and, if not, the sooner that gentleman acquires a little official discretion the better. Let there be either a struggle carried on in open day, or no struggle at all, so far as the society is concerned, instead of silence at Earl-street, and loquacity down at Huntingdon.

We are glad to see that at this meeting Mr. Foster reminded the audience that "the subscribers to the society included those who advocated the abolition of the patent, as well as those who were in favour of its continuation, and that the same Power who had given them the Bible unadulterated would keep it so."

We, however, hope that if the same course is adopted at future meetings of the society by any Lord Roberts or Mr. Bourne, either the thing will be stopped in time, or the anti-monopolists will meet the other side, as they can do, with an adequate and decisive reply.

THE POPE AND HIS BRITISH FRIENDS.

The Rev. George Montgomery, formerly a clergyman of the Church of England officiating in Dublin, but for some few years a zealous priest of the Church of Rome, in a short letter to the *Nation*, semi-officially communicates the agreeable intelligence that the Holy Father has no particular objection to accept substantial proofs of devotion to his person in the form of money, either in the paper or metallic currency of the United Kingdom.

A Dublin paper brings to light a curious document, which is in course of signature, and not intended for publication until presented. It is in the form of a circular letter, addressed to the Roman Catholic gentry, and enclosing a private letter addressed to Lord Palmerston. It is already signed by Lords Dunraven, Southwell, Bellew, and Killeen, eight members of Parliament, fifteen marquises, four baronets, and several mercantile men, in all forty-seven. The following is an extract from the address to Lord Palmerston :—

Let it not be supposed that in our desire to preserve to the Pope his temporal possessions we are indifferent to the interests of his people. We value too highly the blessings of good government not to desire that they should be extensively enjoyed. We feel persuaded that his Holiness has a heart to carry further the reforms in the States of the Church which he had commenced, and it is our earnest wish that they may be soon completed. We deplore the causes by which they have been hitherto impeded, but we deem it unjust to hold the Sovereign Pontiff responsible for the misgovernment of which he has been accused. We appeal with satisfaction to the acts of his Holiness on his accession to the Papacy, by which he proved his earnest attachment to the cause of nationality and improvement, although his efforts were, unhappily, frustrated by the machination of foreign adventurers, who worked by terror and intrigue on the feelings of a volatile population, and employed the reforms already effected by his Holiness as instruments for the subversion of his throne. In our anxiety to maintain unimpaired the temporal authority of the Pope we advocate opinions in accordance with the interests of the British Empire, which contains so many millions who venerate his Holiness as their spiritual head of the Church, and whose contentment is not unworthy of the serious attention of the British statesman. We think it right, therefore, frankly to declare these our opinions to your lordship, in the hope that they may exercise a just influence on the policy of her Majesty's Government and induce them to promote or concur in such a settlement of the affairs of Italy as, while it provides for the liberties of the Italian people, will secure

the integrity, independence, and neutrality of the dominions of the Holy See.

Sir John Simeon declines to sign this declaration, and in a letter to Lord Petre says :—

The great obstacle which prevents me from giving my humble sanction to any document of the kind, however cautiously worded, is the principle which it involves,—that the inhabitants of the Papal dominions stand in a different position from that of the people of any other country, and are debarred from the right that has been practically conceded to all other nations of changing or modifying their form of government according to their own view of their necessities, or their political predilections.

Now, to this theory it is impossible for me to subscribe. I can see nothing in the circumstances of their case which, in my opinion, can justify a foreign intervention for the purpose of compelling their submission to a form of government to which they may be disinclined.

I feel a great disinclination to any view which has a tendency to confound the spiritual authority of the Holy See with the temporal power of the Pope, and I cannot but fear that a danger of such a confusion lurks in the projected movement.

Again, I cannot, as a liberal Englishman, honestly avow any feeling of sympathy with a despotism, however administered; and I cannot conceal my strong impression that the existing state of things at Rome and in the Romagna of itself affords a proof that the temporal administration of the Papal dominions has not been in all respects such as to instil an ardent attachment to it into the hearts of those who have been subject to its rule.

The aggregate meeting convened by Dr. Cullen was held on Monday in Dublin, and was densely attended. Dr. Cullen took the chair, and delivered a long and violent harangue. He began by declaring that the enemies of the Pope were the defenders of sedition, of the dagger, revolution, immorality, and infidelity, and then proceeded to quote Lord Normanby, whom, he alleged, he was well acquainted with. He then insisted on the loyalty of the Roman Catholics, and asserted that when the Orangemen were suspected of aiming to exclude her Majesty from the throne in 1837, the Irish Roman Catholics came forward to defeat the conspiracy. After a long speech in the same strain, Alderman Reynolds, late M.P. for Dublin, addressed the meeting, and was heartily hissed for reiterating that Roman Catholics were loyal. The demonstration, on the whole, was a failure.

THE COMING SESSION AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.—We invite the attention of the Liberation Society's country friends to the announcement of an approaching meeting of the society, in connexion with the assembling of Parliament. We quote from this month's *Liberator* :—

SPECIAL MEETING IN LONDON.—As Parliament will assemble on Tuesday, the 24th January, the Executive Committee intend convening a special meeting of their London supporters, for the purpose of acquainting them with the course proposed to be pursued during the Parliamentary session. It may also be expected that some notice will then be taken of the attempts which have been made by some of the members of the Establishment during the last few months to prejudice the society and its objects in public estimation. The meeting will not be public; it being intended to address invitations to the London subscribers and others. Cards will also be forwarded to the provincial members of the Council, and other subscribers, *who may previously intimate their wish to be present*; and as a Conference of the Ballot Society will be held the day before, it is likely that several may visit the metropolis at that time. The meeting will be held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Thursday evening, the 26th of January. As this meeting is likely to be as important as any which the society has hitherto held, we hope that timely arrangements to be present will be made by its leading supporters. Communications may be addressed to "The Secretary, 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London."

CHURCH-RATE CONTEST IN SUFFOLK.—A stormy meeting of the Framlingham vestry took place on Friday morning. After an animated discussion, an amended estimate was put in, when the rate of 2d. in the pound was proposed and seconded. The amendment was lost by a majority of forty against nine. The meeting hastily broke up, and the chairman vacated his place without putting the motion for a rate to the meeting, so that, after all, there was no rate granted.

LORD REDESDALE ON CHURCH-RATES.—At a combined meeting of clergy and laity held a few days since at Shipston-upon-Stour, in the diocese of Worcester, for the purpose of consulting together on the means to be adopted in opposition to the existing agitation, both in and out of Parliament, for the abolition of Church-rates, Lord Redesdale said, if Church-rates were abolished, he should add to each of his tenants' rent such a sum as would cover the average of his Church-rates, and pay the rates himself. Others, if not disposed to do this, would still raise their rents and pocket the increase.

ANNUITY-TAX TRIAL.—Our readers will scarcely credit the announcement that Mr. Hunter, confectioner, who was some months since handcuffed and dragged from his shop with the view of being conveyed to prison at the instance of the City clergy, is, along with his foreman, Mr. Thomas Peacock, to be placed at the bar of the Court of Justiciary on Monday the 16th inst., on a charge of defrauding the officer and his assistants. The result of the trial will show whether Mr. Hunter was not rather treated with unnecessary severity, and whether those who were reported to have made threatening gestures with knives ought not to have exchanged places with the accused. The greatest commiseration is felt among all classes for the two respectable men who are thus compelled to undergo the painful ordeal of a trial, on account of a very proper repugnance to pay the detested clerical black mail. As

the proceedings will be watched by numerous dissenters, they will have another opportunity of judging of a system of supporting ministers of the Gospel which can lead to such results. It would be an edifying sight for the clergy, and why ought they not to be present, to satiate themselves with a sight of two men thus tormented in order that pious ecclesiastics may enjoy the miserable pittance of 650*l.* or 700*l.* per annum, wrung from the unwilling hands of those who repudiate alike their ministrations and their doctrines.—*Edinburgh News.*

THE LATEST RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE METROPOLIS are to be found in the new Post-office Directory, which gives the number of clergymen and Dissenting ministers at 930, who respectively preside over 429 churches, and 423 chapels, of which latter buildings the Independents have 121, the Baptists 100, the Wesleyans 77, the Roman Catholics 29, the Calvinists and English Presbyterians 10 each, the Quakers 7, and the Jews 10, the numerous other sects being content with numbers varying from one to five each. These figures would show about one church or chapel to every 3,000 souls.

RELIGIOUS DISSENTIONS AT ENFIELD.—At Enfield on Saturday Captain Bosanquet, a churchwarden of a chapel of ease, named Clay-hill Chapel, charged the vicar, the Rev. Mr. Heath, before the magistrates with an assault on the 25th of December. It seemed that the vicar had been introducing certain tractarian customs into the chapel which were distasteful to many of his congregation. The chapel was for some time closed by the Bishop of London, but on Christmas-day was reopened. On that day, between half-past ten and eleven o'clock, Captain Bosanquet went to the chapel, and removed a cloth he found on the communion table. The vicar then, according to his account, came up to him, seized him, and endeavoured to turn him out. A great quantity of contradictory evidence having been taken, the magistrates decided that they had no jurisdiction, and dismissed the summons.

TITHE COMMUTATION.—**SEPTENNIAL AVERAGES.**—Mr. Willich, the actuary, publishes in the daily papers the result of the corn averages for the seven years to Christmas, 1859, as given by authority in the *London Gazette* of Friday evening, viz.:—

Per Imp. Bushel.

	s. d.
Wheat	7 4 <i>½</i>
Barley	4 6 <i>½</i>
Oats	3 1 <i>½</i>

He adds that each 100*l.* of tithe rent-charge will for the year 1860 amount to 110*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, which is nearly two per cent. above the last year's value, which was itself the highest of the twenty-three preceding years. The value for 1856 was only 89*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, or twenty-one per cent. below the value for the current year. The general average for the twenty-four years since 1836 has been 99*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

PROHIBITION OF A CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICE IN PARIS.—From the Paris letter in the *Times*, dated Saturday, we learn that a chapel opened by the Rev. Archer Gurney in the Cour des Coches, Faubourg St. Honore, has been peremptorily ordered to be closed by the French Minister of Public Instruction. Service has been held there for two years, but without, it appears, official permission, which was stated to be "not absolutely necessary." The orders to close the chapel were received by Mr. Gurney on Saturday evening in the form of an official notice from the Commissary of Police. As, in consequence of the advanced hour on Saturday at which the summons was delivered, there was not sufficient time to give notice to the congregation, and, as it was requisite to avoid anything like scandal when they assembled and found themselves excluded, permission was obtained, with some little difficulty, for the chapel to be opened for last Sunday only. It is suggested that the cause may be a French service held on Sunday afternoons for sixty or seventy children born of English parents, or the children of mixed marriages. Mr. Gurney is of the high Tractarian school.

A SAD CASE OF CLERICAL OPPRESSION.—A correspondent writes:—"Not a hundred miles from _____ there is a clergyman who happens to be the owner of the whole of the village in which he resides. On coming into possession of the property he solemnly vowed and declared that he would not tolerate nor allow a home there to any tenants who should attend a Dissenting place of worship on the Sabbath. One of these tenants refused to obey an edict so oppressive and unjust, and in consequence, received a notice to quit his cottage at Michaelmas. Thinking it scarcely possible that he would be ejected from his house and home for such a cause, the tenant did not immediately look out for another residence. When the term arrived great surprise and displeasure was expressed that he had not quitted his cottage, and shortly a writ was served requiring him to quit it within so many days, or submit to consequences. Both he and his friends used means to obtain a suitable residence elsewhere, but not finding one which would accommodate his family, he was, on one of the coldest and bitterest days of this winter, together with his wife, family, and furniture, forcibly turned out of house and home. The greater part of his goods lay out in the lane all night, and had it not been for the kindness of a gentleman in the village, who took the persecuted outcasts in, they might have been all night without a shelter too. The public will very naturally wish to know the character of the man who has been thus treated. He is one of the most respectable and best conducted labourers in the village; to this his master will most cheerfully testify. He is a man of sound religious principle, whose Christian efforts among the sick in

were we to go back to the earlier days in which the tithe laws originated, we should show him a picture of Nature in her undress such as he would not readily forget. North of the Trent especially, he would find almost the whole district wild and barbarous—so little redeemed from waste, as to furnish secure retreats for marauders even from the powerful instincts of bloodhounds—the seats of the gentry strongly fortified, and the farm-houses clustering about them for protection—and judges on circuit carrying their provisions with them, and escorted from town to town through the desolate country, by sheriffs commanding a considerable armed force.

And yet it is in these times, and amid such surrounding circumstances, that our modern Churchmen pretend to have discovered the beginning of parochial endowments in the pious liberality of individual land-proprietors. Not a parish in the kingdom is without its Church endowment—not parish without an endowment of precisely the same character—a tenth of the annual produce, neither more nor less. No matter at what date the parish came into being as such—it always had a land-owner who voluntarily devoted his tenth to the Church. North, south, east, or west, it mattered not—in the ninth century, or in the fourteenth, or in any intervening period, it mattered not—wherever and wheresoever out of waste and barrenness there came cultivation and profit, then and there, without so much as a single exception, there was invariably a "pious ancestor," who gave of his own to ecclesiastical uses that which every other land-owner gave. Not one missed—not one cultivated estate was exempt, save by a subsequent process of redemption. *Credat Iudeus!* The theory was invented to serve a purpose, but it certainly does not serve the purpose of explaining or illustrating history. A more utterly ridiculous figment of fancy was never sported—nor one which, when fairly grappled with, more hopelessly collapsed.

We commenced these articles by undertaking to prove, in the first place—"that parochial tithes, regarded as property separated from the rest of the property of this country for public religious uses, are the product exclusively of public law, ecclesiastical, or civil, or both, and neither did, nor, in the nature of things, could originate in private individual liberality." We take leave to say, we think we have achieved that undertaking thoroughly and finally. But we also said that when we had done this, we should notice the change of position in the tithe system effected by the Reformation. We hope to be able to redeem our promise in this respect as completely as in the former case, in the course of two or three more papers.

THE CARDROSS CASE.

(From the *Edinburgh Witness*.)

A second Conference of influential ministers and laymen, representing the Free Church, the United Presbyterian Church, the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and the Congregationalists of Scotland, was held on Wednesday last, within the Senate Hall of the New College, to consider the position which the action by Mr. M'Millan of Cardross has now assumed, and the duty of the Free Church in the circumstances. The attendance was very large and influential, and the business commenced with the expression, by the eminent ministers and laymen of the different Dissenting bodies present, of their thorough sympathy with the Free Church in the position which she has been forced to assume, and their recognition that in this matter she is the representative and custodian of their common rights. Thereafter, the question was most fully and carefully discussed, what the next step in the matter ought to be, and, in particular, whether the Free Church ought to satisfy production, as ordered by the Court under reservation of her pleas. An opinion by the counsel of the Church was read, to the effect that to do so would not prejudice her position or her plea; and after long and careful consideration it appeared to be the nearly unanimous feeling of the meeting, both Free Churchmen and others, that this was a step which the Church could conscientiously take; and that, inasmuch as the Court had taken the unusual course of reserving the preliminary pleas, while ordering production, it was a step which she was bound to take, in order to keep the question of exclusive Church authority, raised by these pleas, open as long as possible. Principal Cunningham, Mr. Dunlop, M.P., and others, expressed the gratitude of the Free Church to the other disestablished Churches of the country, for the sympathy, counsel, and co-operation afforded by them in this matter; and their conviction that this attack on liberty of conscience, and on the existence of Churches as such, had already tended most powerfully to unite all the Dissenting bodies of the country in community of sentiment and of action.

In justice to the Free Church we give the following extract from the *Edinburgh Witness* in explanation of what it describes as "an extraordinary mistake, which has tended more than anything else to confuse the public mind on the subject of the Cardross case."

Now, we beg once more to repeat, for the information of all who have to do, or who take to do, with this matter, that the Church has *never* refused to produce the contract or constitution between her and Mr. M'Millan;

that, on the contrary, she produced it at the very commencement of the cause, and that it is at this moment in process; and that, so far from preventing the Court from looking at it, she has challenged and demanded the attention of the Court to documents which she has voluntarily produced, and on which she finds her defence. What she has refused—the only thing she ever refused—is to produce, the sentence passed upon Mr. M'Millan; and it seems probable that she will stretch a point even upon this, and formally produce this sentence, with all the rest, protesting, as before, against its being tried or adjudicated upon. . . . The Free Church, while refusing to submit her judgment to the *judgment* of the civil courts, has given every facility to these courts for *investigation* into the whole subject: she has presented and pleaded her constitution as a Church, and a Free Church, expressly in order that her sentence (which alone she refused to produce) might not be re-judged; and even that sentence on Mr. M'Millan, though she declined formally to produce it, was really and *de facto* before the Court from the commencement of the case. She has certainly given no facility to the Court of Session for determining whether her ecclesiastical sentence was rightly or wrongly, regularly or irregularly pronounced; the regularity, as well as the rightfulness, of her sentence is a question as to which she is bound to judge for herself, and to delegate her responsibility to no other. But she has appeared in Court; she has pleaded her privilege; she has produced her constitution as a Church; she has lodged in process the Claim of Right, and other deeds, which form the written declaration of that constitution; she has done everything fairly and openly; she has concealed nothing, and has nothing to reveal.

THE UNIVERSITY LOCAL EXAMINATIONS AND RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

In the postscript of our last number we briefly noticed a meeting of schoolmasters who have sent in candidates for these examinations, which was held at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, to take into consideration the present state of the whole question of university local examinations, with the view of promoting some arrangement between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, so that there may be only one examination annually at each local centre. The meeting was too important to be allowed to pass without more extended notice. The Rev. E. H. Gifford, of King Edward School, Birmingham, presided. The Rev. R. WALL moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable that there should be only one examination annually at each centre, and at all centres at the same time.

Mr. PAYNE, of Leatherhead, seconded the resolution, and remarked that any schoolmaster might solve the question for himself, for he might elect to send up to either university.

Mr. HALL added the words:—

And at all centres at the same time,

to meet an objection made by Mr. Davies to the wording of the resolution. The motion as so amended was passed unanimously.

The Rev. W. C. GREEN moved:—

That this meeting considers that this object would be best promoted by one examination jointly, in which the University of Oxford should take the seniors, and the University of Cambridge the juniors, and *vise versa* for the next year.

The Rev. Mr. WALL seconded the resolution *pro forma*.

Mr. MASON proposed an amendment, to add after the words:—

"Best promoted," by a division of the country into two portions, by some such line as one from the Wash to the mouth of the Severn, in each of which an annual examination of both senior and junior candidates should be held by the two universities alternately, with the exception that Oxford and Cambridge should always be local centres for the examinations of their respective universities.

Mr. FERRIS seconded the amendment.

Mr. TEMPLETON urged several reasons in favour of a territorial division.

Mr. EDMONSON moved an amendment, of which Mr. Howson, who was not present, had given notice, viz.:—

That this meeting considers that this object would be best promoted by an examination conducted by a joint board appointed by the two universities.

Mr. DAVIES seconded this.

The Rev. Mr. WALL expressed an opinion that it would neither be desirable nor practical to have a joint scheme. He thought it much better that each university should preserve its identity in regard to these examinations. He considered that both Mr. Green's scheme and the territorial scheme were perfectly practicable; but the suggestion of having one set of lists for the whole of England was a matter for serious consideration. There would clearly be a saving in expense and trouble by having only one set of papers, besides which Mr. Green's scheme would reduce the number of examiners to be supplied by each university by perhaps one third. He thought it better to have one plan and one set of papers for the whole of England.

The second amendment was put and lost, three hands only being held up for it. The first amendment was next put, for which five hands were held up, and that also was lost, and the original resolution was put and carried by nine votes to eight.

Mr. TEMPLETON then moved:—

That this meeting is of opinion that religious knowledge should receive marks, and be placed on the same footing as other subjects.

The Oxford examination candidates were not required to be examined in religion if the parent or guardian objected; and if the candidate did not pass in this subject he was not therefore disqualified for the A.A. in the senior or the certificate in the junior examination, nor on the other hand did his passing in religion entitle him to marks, or give him any place on the class list. In 1858 no less than 40 per cent. of the students who went in for the Oxford examination avoided the subject of religion, and it

was then decided upon putting a star against the names of those who passed in this subject to distinguish them. This had no effect, on the contrary, the number who went in for examination in religion in 1859 was 24 per cent. less than in 1858. Consequently he was justified in saying that the Oxford regulation, so far from promoting religion, as some supposed, by setting it apart as too holy a thing for competition, had been attended by quite a contrary effect. The Cambridge plan, which made the subject carry marks, but permitted Dissenters to take up some other religious book instead of the Liturgy and the Catechism, was far preferable, and, as the result showed, far more successful. He had no doubt that both universities desired to encourage religious teaching. What he proposed was that Oxford should make the religious examinations one of their subjects both for seniors and juniors, and either confine the examination to Churchmen, as they now did for their B.A., or, better still, give the same sort of alternative as Cambridge does.

Dr. PINCHES seconded the resolution.

Mr. WYLES, of Coventry, moved to add by way of rider:—

And that the addition of books such as "Whately's Christian Evidences," and "Paley's Horae Paulinae," to be taken optionally, instead of the Church Catechism and Liturgy, would remove the present impediment to the entry of Dissenters for that part of the examination in the scheme of the University of Oxford.

This the mover and seconder agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN, speaking as a Dissenter, denied that the system of examination pursued by the University of Oxford discouraged the teaching of religion in the schools.

Mr. TEMPLETON did not mean that it did, but had merely intended to show, by comparing the results of 1859 with 1858, in regard to the number of candidates who went in for religious examination, that the system adopted by Oxford did not succeed so well in regard to religion as in other subjects of examination.

Mr. MORGAN objected that religion should not be placed on a different footing to the other subjects of examination, but urged that it should be left to the candidates.

Mr. TEMPLETON would alter his resolution to the following:—

That this meeting is of opinion that religious knowledge should receive marks, and be placed on other respects on the same footing as at Cambridge.

A GENTLEMAN present, who said he was a Dissenter, gave a decided preference to the Oxford scheme, which gave the option to the candidates of accepting or declining the religious examination.

Mr. DAVIES thought if Oxford allowed the substitution of Paley, or some other book, for the Liturgy, it would be as good or better than that of Cambridge.

Mr. MORGAN submitted as an amendment:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the examination in religious knowledge should be voluntary, but if taken, that it should receive marks as other subjects, but that "Paley's Evidence," or some other similar book, should be received instead of the Liturgy.

He wished to put the question on the broad ground of voluntarism.

A conversation ensued, in which the question was canvassed whether it was desirable that if the religious examination were declined, some other subject should be substituted, which it was urged gave a character of compulsion to the proceeding. Ultimately the resolution was put in this form:—

That the meeting is of opinion that religious knowledge should receive marks, and be placed on the same footing as at Cambridge.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Morgan was put and lost, and the original resolution was put and carried by sixteen votes to two.

It was also agreed that it was desirable that every junior candidate shall be at least in his fifteenth year.

On the re-assembling of the conference on Wednesday, the leading deliberations had reference to the substitution of the title of "Literate of Oxford and Literate of Cambridge," for the title of "Associate in Arts," in connexion with successful middle-class examination; but ultimately, after a long discussion, it was resolved that the subject should be left to the universities themselves, as the more gracious course, leaving them to affix the meaning to the title to be employed, and after the transaction of some general business the conference separated.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE BIBLE MONOPOLY.

(From the *Liberator*.)

Last month we stated, on the authority of a correspondent, that at a meeting of the Bible Society at Huntingdon, Lord Robert Montagu, M.P., and also Mr. Bourne, an agent of the society, had advocated the continuance of the printing monopoly. Since then a report of the proceedings has come into our hands, and they are of a kind requiring, as we think, further notice. We have understood that the Bible Society Committee intended to be neutral upon the question, in which case they had better instruct their representatives to observe neutrality in their speeches; otherwise there is a prospect of future meetings being converted into debates upon a moot point, instead of occasions for the advocacy of that which is matter of agreement.

The report of the meeting in question occupies nearly two columns of the *Huntingdon Gazette*, and more than half that space is devoted to the printing question. Lord Robert Montagu, the chairman, perhaps wisely, said he would not talk about Bible distributing, and the labours of those engaged in the work, and at once flew off to Mr. Baines's Com-

mittee, and made a vulgar attack on Mr. Bright, who, he supposed, "would one day call for a free-trade in morals, or for that particular free-trade produced by the Mormons in relation to marriage." Then, after arguing in favour of exclusiveness in the printing of the Scriptures, he concluded by expressing "his great anxiety for the preservation of truth and accuracy." We need not vindicate Mr. Bright, for that honourable gentleman has neatly polished off his noble slanderer in the following laconic style:—

I don't think Lord Robert very civil, and I am sure he is not truthful in his observations; his regard for the Scriptures would be of more value if it were accompanied by some portion of that charity which is recommended in the New Testament. The *feeble* among the Lords, and they are a numerous class, consider some attack upon me to be an essential part of their public speeches. This habit, I presume, pleases them; it amuses me.

Then, after two reverend gentlemen had addressed the meeting in speeches more befitting the occasion, "T. J. Bourne, Esq., Domestic Agent of the Parent Society, and Deputation," rose; and, as though enough had been said about the Patent, once more called the attention of the audience to the subject. He commenced by a reference which we commend to the notice of Dr. Campbell:—

He had been acquainted with the subject (of the patent) for more than twenty years. It was agitated more in the North of England, and was warmly contested in the religious newspapers; and a clergyman who wrote against it, under the name of Jethro, after all came to the conclusion, that although he hated monopoly he thought that in the printing of the Bible it was a blessing.

He proceeded, in the style known as the forcible feeble, to show the correctness of that notion, and wound up by expressing his belief that whether the House of Commons "did their best or their worst, the printing of the Bible would remain in the hands of the two Universities and the Queen's printer."

It may be so; but we submit that it is no part of the business of the Bible Society to play the part of advocate of the existing presses. If Mr. Bourne has received his cue from head-quarters, the sooner the Bible Society's supporters know it the better; and, if not, the sooner that gentleman acquires a little official discretion the better. Let there be either a struggle carried on in open day, or no struggle at all, so far as the society is concerned, instead of silence at Earl-street, and loquacity down at Huntingdon.

We are glad to see that at this meeting Mr. Foster reminded the audience that "the subscribers to the society included those who advocated the abolition of the patent, as well as those who were in favour of its continuation, and that the same Power who had given them the Bible unadulterated would keep it so."

We, however, hope that if the same course is adopted at future meetings of the society by any Lord Roberts or Mr. Bourne, either the thing will be stopped in *limine*, or the anti-monopolists will meet the other side, as they can do, with an adequate and decisive reply.

THE POPE AND HIS BRITISH FRIENDS.

The Rev. George Montgomery, formerly a clergyman of the Church of England officiating in Dublin, but for some few years a zealous priest of the Church of Rome, in a short letter to the *Nation*, semi-officially communicates the agreeable intelligence that the Holy Father has no particular objection to accept substantial proofs of devotion to his person in the form of money, either in the paper or metallic currency of the United Kingdom.

A Dublin paper brings to light a curious document, which is in course of signature, and not intended for publication until presented. It is in the form of a circular letter, addressed to the Roman Catholic gentry, and enclosing a private letter addressed to Lord Palmerston. It is already signed by Lords Dunraven, Southwell, Bellew, and Killeen, eight members of Parliament, fifteen marquises, four baronets, and several mercantile men, in all forty-seven. The following is an extract from the address to Lord Palmerston:—

Let it not be supposed that in our desire to preserve to the Pope his temporal possessions we are indifferent to the interests of his people. We value too highly the blessings of good government not to desire that they should be extensively enjoyed. We feel persuaded that his Holiness has a heart to carry further the reforms in the States of the Church which he had commenced, and it is our earnest wish that they may be soon completed. We deplore the causes by which they have been hitherto impeded, but we deem it unjust to hold the Sovereign Pontiff responsible for the misgovernment of which he has been accused. We appeal with satisfaction to the acts of his Holiness on his accession to the Papacy, by which he proved his earnest attachment to the cause of nationality and improvement, although his efforts were, unhappily, frustrated by the machination of foreign adventurers, who worked by terror and intrigue on the feelings of a volatile population, and employed the reforms already effected by his Holiness as instruments for the subversion of his throne. In our anxiety to maintain unimpaired the temporal authority of the Pope we advocate opinions in accordance with the interests of the British Empire, which contains so many millions who venerate his Holiness as their spiritual head of the Church, and whose contentment is not unworthy of the serious attention of the British statesman. We think it right, therefore, frankly to declare these our opinions to your lordship, in the hope that they may exercise a just influence on the policy of her Majesty's Government and induce them to promote or concur in such a settlement of the affairs of Italy as, while it provides for the liberties of the Italian people, will secure

the integrity, independence, and neutrality of the dominions of the Holy See.

Sir John Simeon declines to sign this declaration, and in a letter to Lord Petre says:—

The great obstacle which prevents me from giving my humble sanction to any document of the kind, however cautiously worded, is the principle which it involves,—that the inhabitants of the Papal dominions stand in a different position from that of the people of any other country, and are debarred from the right that has been practically conceded to all other nations of changing or modifying their form of government according to their own view of their necessities, or their political predilections.

Now, to this theory it is impossible for me to subscribe. I can see nothing in the circumstances of their case which, in my opinion, can justify a foreign intervention for the purpose of compelling their submission to a form of government to which they may be disinclined.

I feel a great disinclination to any view which has a tendency to confound the spiritual authority of the Holy See with the temporal power of the Pope, and I cannot but fear that a danger of such a confusion lurks in the projected movement.

Again, I cannot, as a liberal Englishman, honestly avow any feeling of sympathy with a despotism, however administered; and I cannot conceal my strong impression that the existing state of things at Rome and in the Romagna of itself affords a proof that the temporal administration of the Papal dominions has not been in all respects such as to instill an ardent attachment to it into the hearts of those who have been subject to its rule.

The aggregate meeting convened by Dr. Cullen was held on Monday in Dublin, and was densely attended. Dr. Cullen took the chair, and delivered a long and violent harangue. He began by declaring that the enemies of the Pope were the defenders of sedition, of the dagger, revolution, immorality, and infidelity, and then proceeded to quote Lord Normanby, whom he alleged, he was well acquainted with. He then insisted on the loyalty of the Roman Catholics, and asserted that when the Orangemen were suspected of aiming to exclude her Majesty from the throne in 1837, the Irish Roman Catholics came forward to defeat the conspiracy. After a long speech in the same strain, Alderman Reynolds, late M.P. for Dublin, addressed the meeting, and was heartily hissed for reiterating that Roman Catholics were loyal. The demonstration, on the whole, was a failure.

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SPECIAL MEETING IN LONDON.—As Parliament will assemble on Tuesday, the 24th January, the Executive Committee intend convening a special meeting of their London supporters, for the purpose of acquainting them with the course proposed to be pursued during the Parliamentary session. It may also be expected that some notice will then be taken of the attempts which have been made by some of the members of the Establishment during the last few months to prejudice the society and its objects in public estimation. The meeting will not be public; it being intended to address invitations to the London subscribers and others. Cards will also be forwarded to the provincial members of the Council, and other subscribers, who may previously intimate their wish to be present; and as a Conference of the Ballot Society will be held the day before, it is likely that several may visit the metropolis at that time. The meeting will be held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Thursday evening, the 26th of January. As this meeting is likely to be as important as any which the society has hitherto held, we hope that timely arrangements to be present will be made by its leading supporters. Communications may be addressed to "The Secretary, 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, London."

CHURCH-RATE CONTEST IN SUFFOLK.—A stormy meeting of the Framlingham vestry took place on Friday morning. After an animated discussion, an amended estimate was put in, when the rate of 2d. in the pound was proposed and seconded. The amendment was lost by a majority of forty against nine. The meeting hastily broke up, and the chairman vacated his place without putting the motion for a rate to the meeting, so that, after all, there was no rate granted.

LORD REDESDALE ON CHURCH-RATES.—At a combined meeting of clergy and laity held a few days since at Shipton-upon-Stour, in the diocese of Worcester, for the purpose of consulting together on the means to be adopted in opposition to the existing agitation, both in and out of Parliament, for the abolition of Church-rates, Lord Redesdale said, if Church-rates were abolished, he should add to each of his tenants' rent such a sum as would cover the average of his Church-rates, and pay the rates himself. Others, if not disposed to do this, would still raise their rents and pocket the increase.

ANNUITY-TAX TRIAL.—Our readers will scarcely credit the announcement that Mr. Hunter, confectioner, who was some months since handcuffed and dragged from his shop with the view of being conveyed to prison at the instance of the City clergy, is, along with his foreman, Mr. Thomas Peacock, to be placed at the bar of the Court of Justice on Monday the 16th inst., on a charge of defrauding the officer and his assistants. The result of the trial will show whether Mr. Hunter was not rather treated with unnecessary severity, and whether those who were reported to have made threatening gestures with knives ought not to have exchanged places with the accused. The greatest commiseration is felt among all classes for the two respectable men who are thus compelled to undergo the painful ordeal of a trial, on account of a very proper repugnance to pay the detested clerical black mail. As

the proceedings will be watched by numerous Dissenters, they will have another opportunity of judging of a system of supporting ministers of the Gospel which can lead to such results. It would be an edifying sight for the clergy, and why ought they not to be present, to satiate themselves with a sight of two men thus tormented in order that pious ecclesiastics may enjoy the miserable pittance of 650l. or 700l. per annum, wrung from the unwilling hands of those who repudiate alike their ministrations and their doctrines.—*Edinburgh News*.

THE LATEST RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE METROPOLIS are to be found in the new Post-office Directory, which gives the number of clergymen and Dissenting ministers at 930, who respectively preside over 429 churches, and 423 chapels, of which latter buildings the Independents have 121, the Baptists 100, the Wesleyans 77, the Roman Catholics 29, the Calvinists and English Presbyterians 10 each, the Quakers 7, and the Jews 10, the numerous other sects being content with numbers varying from one to five each. These figures would show about one church or chapel to every 3,000 souls.

RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS AT ENFIELD.—At Enfield on Saturday Captain Bosanquet, a churchwarden of a chapel of ease, named Clay-hill Chapel, charged the vicar, the Rev. Mr. Heath, before the magistrates with an assault on the 25th of December. It seemed that the vicar had been introducing certain tractarian customs into the chapel which were distasteful to many of his congregation. The chapel was for some time closed by the Bishop of London, but on Christmas-day was reopened. On that day, between half-past ten and eleven o'clock, Captain Bosanquet went to the chapel, and removed a cloth he found on the communion table. The vicar then, according to his account, came up to him, seized him, and endeavoured to turn him out. A great quantity of contradictory evidence having been taken, the magistrates decided that they had no jurisdiction, and dismissed the summons.

TITLE COMMUTATION.—SEPTENNIAL AVERAGES.—Mr. Willich, the actuary, publishes in the daily papers the result of the corn averages for the seven years to Christmas, 1859, as given by authority in the *London Gazette* of Friday evening, viz.:—

	Per Imp. Bushel.
	s. d.
Wheat	7 4
Barley	4 6
Oats	3 1

He adds that each 100l. of tithe rent-charge will for the year 1860 amount to 110l. 17s. 8½d., which is nearly two per cent. above the last year's value, which was itself the highest of the twenty-three preceding years. The value for 1855 was only 89l. 15s. 8½d., or twenty-one per cent. below the value for the current year. The general average for the twenty-four years since 1836 has been 99l. 18s. 3½d.

PROHIBITION OF A CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICE IN PARIS.—From the Paris letter in the *Times*, dated Saturday, we learn that a chapel opened by the Rev. Archer Gurney in the Cour des Coches, Faubourg St. Honore, has been peremptorily ordered to be closed by the French Minister of Public Instruction. Service has been held there for two years, but without, it appears, official permission, which was stated to be "not absolutely necessary." The orders to close the chapel were received by Mr. Gurney on Saturday evening in the form of an official notice from the Commissary of Police. As, in consequence of the advanced hour on Saturday at which the summons was delivered, there was not sufficient time to give notice to the congregation, and, as it was requisite to avoid anything like scandal when they assembled and found themselves excluded, permission was obtained, with some little difficulty, for the chapel to be opened for last Sunday only. It is suggested that the cause may be a French service held on Sunday afternoons for sixty or seventy children born of English parents, or the children of mixed marriages. Mr. Gurney is of the high Tractarian school.

A SAD CASE OF CLERICAL OPPRESSION.—A correspondent writes:—"Not a hundred miles from there is a clergyman who happens to be the owner of the whole of the village in which he resides. On coming into possession of the property he solemnly vowed and declared that he would not tolerate nor allow a home there to any tenants who should attend a Dissenting place of worship on the Sabbath. One of these tenants refused to obey an edict so oppressive and unjust, and in consequence, received a notice to quit his cottage at Michaelmas. Thinking it scarcely possible that he would be ejected from his house and home for such a cause, the tenant did not immediately look out for another residence. When the term arrived great surprise and displeasure was expressed that he had not quitted his cottage, and shortly a writ was served requiring him to quit it within so many days, or submit to consequences. Both he and his friends used means to obtain a suitable residence elsewhere, but not finding one which would accommodate his family, he was, on one of the coldest and bitterest days of this winter, together with his wife, family, and furniture, forcibly turned out of house and home. The greater part of his goods lay out in the lane all night, and had it not been for the kindness of a gentleman in the village, who took the persecuted outcasts in, they might have been all night without a shelter too. The public will very naturally wish to know the character of the man who has been thus treated. He is one of the most respectable and best conducted labourers in the village; to this his master will most cheerfully testify. He is a man of sound religious principle, whose Christian efforts among the sick in

the village have been blessed of God; a member of a Christian church, and greatly esteemed by his brethren, and a man of unflinching fidelity to his principles. He has been a Dissenter all his life, and naturally prefers worshipping God in the sanctuary of his fathers. For this, and this only, does a professed minister of the Gospel of peace and love, deny him a home in his native village, in the cottage in which he was born, in which he has lived for forty years, and for which cottage he has always paid the rent as it has become due."

THE ILMINSTER FREE SCHOOLS.—In *Pulman's Weekly News*, a few weeks ago, appeared a letter signed *Fair Play*, from which the following is an extract:—

It is not long since that one of the most extraordinary decisions took place respecting the trusteeship of these schools that has been delivered in a court of law. Since that decision there has been a report in the town, generally believed to be correct, that the present trustees have voted 30/- out of the funds of the Free Schools towards the National School of Ilminster. If this be true, I think that the public will not be less surprised to hear it than they were surprised to hear the decision on the trusteeship. There is a principle involved, which, if carried out, may one day end in handing over nearly the whole of the funds of the Free Schools to the trustees of the National Schools. For I believe that some of the trustees of the Free Schools are also trustees of the National Schools, and if they have already voted 30/- towards those schools, why may they not gradually vote the principal part of their funds for the same purpose? If, Sir, that unique decision is to stand, and the whole of the trustees of the Free Schools are to be "Churchmen," I ask, may not the inhabitants of Ilminster look forward to the day when the free schools of their town, which have been unsectarian ever since their foundation, become nothing better than national schools of the Church of England? I do hope, Sir, that if this should meet the eye of one of the trustees of the Free Schools, and if the report be incorrect, he will at once give it a denial.

We understand that the above report has not yet been contradicted.

ARREST OF DR. ACHILLI.—A despatch from New York has announced the arrest of the Rev. Dr. Achilli, the ex-Catholic priest, at Hoboken. We learn by the *New York Post* that the arrest was made on complaint of Mr. Justus Smith, of the Bergen Heights Water Cure Establishment. Mr. Smith states that about three months ago Dr. Achilli scoured board at the Water Cure for a young lady whom he represented as Miss Mary Bogue, himself, and his son—the lady to act as governess to the son. Dr. Achilli and son occupied a room adjoining that of Miss Bogue's. On the first day of December the lady gave birth to a child, and soon after some difficulty arose between Dr. Achilli and Mr. Smith, when the latter appeared before Mr. Justice O'Neil, of Hoboken, and preferred a charge against Dr. Achilli and the lady. They were arrested and taken before the justice on Tuesday, when, there being no evidence against Miss Bogue, she was discharged. Dr. Achilli, however, was held to bail in the sum of 100 dols., and was committed to one of the cells in the police station. Dr. Achilli asserts that the woman is his wife, and that since their marriage she has used her own name, in compliance with his desire, according to European custom, and because he did not wish the marriage to become known among his friends. Also, that when the child was born Smith demanded 500 dols. to keep the matter secret, finally reduced the demand to 100 dols., and because he would not pay brought the charge against him.—*Boston Courier*.

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The hope that there was an end to the disgraceful scenes which for so long attended the weekly services at the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East, is doomed to disappointment, for Sunday witnessed a renewal of them in a form which, if possible, surpassed anything before witnessed. The Rev. Bryan King, the rector, was not present at either of the services. His place was supplied in the morning and afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Dove, who for some time officiated as curate under the Rev. Mr. Bennett, at Frome. The service in the morning was constantly interrupted; but it was in the course of the afternoon service that the opposition of the congregation to the rev. gentleman began more strongly to display itself. The service was completely drowned by coughing, laughing, shrieks, and calls of various descriptions. On the choristers retiring from their seats for the vestry after the service, there was a rush towards them, as it appeared, with an intention to insult them, and a scene of indescribable confusion took place. Several persons went off for the assistance of the police, a number of whom were on duty in the neighbourhood under the superintendence of Inspector Allison, and who were speedily on the spot. They, after considerable trouble, induced the rioters to desist, and the church was cleared. At the conclusion of the evening service the crowd became still more violent, and the aid of the police had again to be sought. It was only after some force had been used that the various entrances to the church were cleared. Mr. Churchwarden Thompson exerted himself to the utmost in endeavouring to quell the disturbances.

THE LATE AFFIRMATION ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—This Act is now beginning to be adopted in the business of our Civil Courts. In a trial which recently took place at Perth, before Mr. Sheriff Barclay as presiding judge, Mr. Peter Skeen, architect, Creiff, a witness tendered for the defence, declined to take an oath. Mr. Skeen stated that he had a religious scruple against taking an oath, and that he was a member of a Free Church. He pleaded the benefit of the Act of Parliament. The Sheriff, on inquiry, admitted his plea; and the witness, accord-

ingly, took the solemn affirmation and declaration provided by the Act.—Case II. A few days ago a quantity of soiled stamps were presented by a bookseller to the stamp officials here, to have returns. As customary, a printed paper was given to him to be filled up, in which are the words, "I swear." This paper required to be taken to a Justice of Peace to receive the oath and to have his name attached to it; however, being doing so, a line was drawn through the words, "swear" and "oath," and "affirm" and "declare" substituted. In this altered state, the J.P. most handsomely gave his name, and the document was taken to the Stamp Office, when no objection was raised to the affirmation. This is worthy of notice, and highly commendable, as, in a similar case, Mr. James Couper, insurance broker, Royal Exchange, on November 27, 1855, applied for returns on an affirmation, and it was only after much correspondence and lengthened delay that he received them. It is true, the Scottish Affirmation Act had just at that time become law, and the present case shows the recognition of its principle, and the benefits of its application.—*Scotch Paper*.

Religious Intelligence.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.

The second of the special Sunday evening services at St. Paul's Cathedral was held on Sunday night under the dome. Full choral service was performed, and the sermon preached by the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell. The rev. gentleman selected for his text the 35th verse of the 24th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel. The sermon, which was delivered with great energy, was listened to with marked attention by the vast congregation.

At Westminster Abbey there was a large congregation, the nave being quite full. Choral service was performed, and the preacher was the Rev. Thomas James Rowsell, M.A., incumbent of St. Peter's, Stepney, and chaplain to the Duke of Sutherland. He selected for his text the second chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, verse 49. The sermon was characterised by great earnestness, and was most attentively listened to.

Exeter Hall was again opened for service on Sunday night, and a congregation assembled composed principally of working men. The preacher was the Rev. W. B. Mackenzie, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, incumbent of St. James's Church, Holloway. He aimed to set forth the claims of personal religion in that plain and impressive language which convinces the hearers that he has a message of infinite importance to deliver worthy of their solemn consideration; his text was the 2nd verse of the 3rd chapter of Zechariah.

The Victoria Theatre was for the first time opened for a religious service on Sunday afternoon, when the Rev. Wm. Landels, the minister of the Baptist chapel in Regent's-park, preached to a very miscellaneous audience. There was a second service in the evening, when the sermon was preached by the Rev. Samuel Minton, M.A., of Percy Chapel, a clergyman of the Church of England. The *Record* says:—"It is calculated that 3,400 persons were present at the evening service, and numbers more were unable to obtain admission. They were chiefly adults, and precisely of the class desired. There was considerable noise made while the audience were getting their seats, but nothing like wilful disturbance during any part of the evening. Service was commenced by J. Curling, Esq., giving out a hymn; after which the Rev. Dr. Steane (Baptist), of Camberwell, read St. Luke, chap. 15, and prayed. Another hymn was then sung; at the conclusion of which Mr. Minton delivered a sermon, which lasted exactly an hour, and which was listened to throughout with the deepest attention by the vast concourse of people assembled. He began with the words 'The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof.' Another hymn was then sung, after which Mr. Minton closed the service with a short prayer. Mr. Minton preached without robes, and close in front of the stage, there being no pulpit.

At the Garrick Theatre, Whitechapel, in the afternoon, the Rev. George Smith, Independent minister of Poplar, preached, and at a second service the sermon was preached by the Rev. C. S. F. Money, M.A., incumbent of St. John's, Deptford.

At Sadler's Wells Theatre there was a service which was conducted by the Rev. F. Tucker, minister of the Baptist chapel, Camden-road, Holloway.

At St. James's Hall, on Sunday afternoon, the Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel, preached. The evening service was taken by the Rev. Paxton Hood, of Barnsbury-park.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES OF THE WEEK.—We understand that a special devotional service will be held to-morrow morning, in the Poultry Chapel, at eleven o'clock, for the pastors, ministers, and deacons of Congregational churches, in and around London. A short address will be delivered by the Rev. Samuel Martin, and continued prayer offered; after which the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed, the Rev. Dr. Spence presiding at the table.

CHINA ILLUSTRATED.—Two lectures on the Celestial Empire, especially in reference to Christian missions, were delivered by Mr. John Templeton, at Oxford-road Chapel, Islington (Rev. Paxton Hood, president), on Tuesday and Friday evenings, Jan. 3 and 6. The dissolving views were very beautiful pictures, exhibiting various scenes and cities of this wonderful country. The customs and manners of

the Chinese were faithfully portrayed. The lecturer evidently was well acquainted with his subject, and greatly interested his audience, and was warmly and deservedly applauded. At the conclusion of the second lecture the thanks of the meeting were presented to Mr. Templeton, by the treasurer of the chapel funds, for the benefit of which the lectures had been given.

TRINITY CHAPEL, JOHN-STREET, EDGWARE-ROAD.—A meeting was held at the above chapel on Wednesday evening, the 21st ult., for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the Rev. D. Abraham Herschell, who, for nearly seven years, has laboured in conjunction with his brother, the Rev. Ridley Herschell. The testimonial, consisting of a purse containing £133/-, was presented by the Rev. Ridley Herschell, who expressed his deep regret, as well as that of the congregation, at the step which his brother felt himself called upon to take, but hoped and wished that the Lord would prosper him in his future sphere. The Rev. D. Abraham Herschell intends to build a new chapel in a populous neighbourhood, towards which his friends have already contributed.

DORCHESTER.—CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—The Rev. Josiah Miller, M.A., has announced to his church and congregation that his duties as their pastor will terminate at the end of March next.

BUNTINGFORD.—The Rev. Edward J. Bower, of Cheshunt College, has received and accepted a very cordial and unanimous invitation from the church and congregation of the Congregational Chapel, Buntingford, Herts, to become their pastor.

THE LATE DR. BEDDOME, OF ROMSEY.—The Rev. Thomas Atkins preached a very eloquent sermon on Sunday evening last, on the occasion of the death of the late Dr. Beddome. The chapel was crowded to excess, and, as a mark of their esteem for their deceased friend, the members of the Corporation attended, as they did at the funeral.—*Hants Independent*.

OAKHILL.—On Wednesday evening last, the members and friends connected with the Congregational Church, Oakhill, assembled in the British Schoolroom, for social religious intercourse, and to congratulate the Rev. H. Shrimpton on completing the second year of his pastorate. The room was very tastefully decorated, and tea was served to a large number of persons at half-past five o'clock. Shortly afterwards, a public meeting was held under the presidency of John Spencer, Esq., when deeply-interesting and appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. T. Flower, of Wells; John Elrick, M.A., of Bruton; H. Shrimpton, the pastor; and by T. Baker and Henry Spencer, Esqs.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN WOLVERHAMPTON.—On Wednesday night at least 1,600 people assembled at a "United prayer-meeting," held in the Exchange, Wolverhampton, and if there had been room at least 2,000 would have congregated to beseech the outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon that town. The proceedings were conducted by clergymen and Wesleyan and other Dissenting ministers, all the two last and most of the former taking part. The Rev. A. B. Gould, vicar of St. Mark's, in an opening statement, repudiated the charge that they wished to "manufacture" a revival; the use of prayer, and prayer alone, should be a sufficient answer to such an assertion. The proceedings terminated with the announcing of various united daily or bi-weekly prayer-meetings that were being held in different parts of the town; having lasted upwards of two hours, and the decorum and reverence observable only in a place of worship on the Sunday being maintained throughout.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE REVIVAL MOVEMENT—CHURCH EXTENSION.—One of the most substantial evidences of the reality of the revival is to be found in the fact, that in the districts where it prevailed, church extension, owing to the increased attendance upon public worship, has been largely a necessity. At Ballymena, the Wellington-street Church (Rev. S. J. Moore's), although spacious, has become too small to accommodate the congregation, who have, in the most handsome manner, resolved to erect a new house of worship on a different site, and to appropriate the present building to the use of another congregation in connexion with the General Assembly. We understand that already, from forty to fifty families have agreed to retain pews in the old church, with that object in view. In the Rev. S. M. Dill's church, which, during the absence of the pastor on a mission to the United States, has been supplied by the Rev. Dr. Dill, the work has been carried on in the most efficient and successful manner. Dr. Dill has been truly indefatigable in his labours; and the evidence of their results is manifest in the marked change in the habits and demeanour of the people, and in the increase of the attendance on public ordinances and at prayer-meetings. As in other towns, there has been a partial falling off, comparatively speaking, in the attendance during the winter; but in the surrounding country it still continues very large. With regard both to the town and neighbourhood of Ballymena, we may say that, although many predicted that, before this time, there should be a great falling off, not only in the zeal of the people, but also in their profession, there has nothing of the kind occurred, except in three or four cases which were always considered more or less doubtful. All the rest continue steadfast, and exhibit a walk and conversation becoming the Gospel. At Bushmills we are glad to be able to state the work is making head in the most prosperous way. The change in the habits and conduct of the people is most marked—quite as much so as in any other place. Drinking customs, which formerly prevailed here to a fearful extent, have greatly abated—so much so that it is

now rare to see a person in a state of intoxication. The attendance at the Dunluce Presbyterian Church is at present so crowded that the congregation are taking steps towards having a gallery erected to accommodate about fifty families, who cannot at present find accommodation. Special school and Bible-classes have been established in Bushmills, which have an attendance of about 200, and from which the best results have already been experienced. At Broughshane the attendance at religious ordinances is so great that the Presbyterian Church is totally inadequate to afford accommodation to the crowds who seek admission within its walls. An effort has been made to erect a new church and to form a second congregation for the Presbyterians of the neighbourhood. This has been eminently successful, for we are in a position to state that no less than 6000 has, within a few days, been subscribed towards that object.—*Derry Standard*.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION FOR THE SONS OF MINISTERS.—The annual examination of the youths in this school, under the instruction of the Rev. T. H. Morgan, has just been held with very satisfactory results. The following are the reports of the examiners—the Rev. Dr. Temple, headmaster of Rugby School, and the Rev. S. Manning, of Frome. Dr. Temple says :

At the request of the Rev. T. H. Morgan, I examined the school at Shireland-hall yesterday afternoon, in reading and English grammar, in knowledge of the Bible, in English history, in arithmetic, in geography, and in the elements of physical science. I also examined the senior classes in Greek and Latin. It may be a satisfaction to the society which intrusts a large number of pupils to Mr. Morgan's care, and also to the parents of his other scholars, to know my opinion of the results of the examination. The boys showed a good knowledge of the Bible for their age, and their readiness of appreciating thoughts that were new to them showed a habit of intelligent attention. The reading and the English grammar were very fair; the English history and geography decidedly good. In the former subject there were not a few remarkably intelligent answers. There appeared to be a good general knowledge of the elements of physical science. The boys were very orderly and well-conducted, and gave me the impression of being under very kind and very careful discipline. In my report of the examination of the pupils at Shireland-hall, I said nothing of their proficiency in Latin and Greek, because I considered that those who were interested in the school would care principally for those branches of education to which I referred. But I have to add that the proficiency of the Latin and Greek classes was very fair, and proper attention seemed to be paid to those subjects.

Rugby, Dec. 16, 1859.

Mr. Manning adds : "Having examined the boys in the Shireland-hall School, I am glad to be able to speak very favourably of their general attainments." He then gives details of the progress and acquirements of the pupils in reading aloud, French, English composition, arithmetic, geography, English history, natural science, Scripture history and doctrine. He concludes by saying :

I was greatly pleased with the frank open manner, the free, unconstrained bearing of the boys, and with the fact that when needful they instantly acknowledged their inability to answer a question, instead of blundering on in ignorance. I take these things as satisfactory indications that the discipline of the school is such as to promote confidence between teachers and scholars, and that discipline is maintained by kindness and not by severity.

Correspondence.

TWENTY REASONS AGAINST IMMIGRATION INTO THE WEST INDIES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, to direct your particular attention to the enclosed extracts from a letter on the subject of immigration into the West Indies, recently addressed to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and to beg you to be so kind as to give them prominence in your columns.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.
27, New Broad-street, E.C.,
6th January, 1860.

TWENTY REASONS AGAINST THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF IMMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.

On the 6th of November last, the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society addressed a letter to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, on the subject of immigration into the West Indies. The following extract sets forth the objections of the committee to the continuance of the present system :

EXTRACT.

Your grace will gather from these remarks, that the committee do not consider immigration, as at present conducted, a legitimate, a fair, or even an expedient mode of supplying any deficiency of Creole labour that may be shown to exist; and they would now beg to direct your attention to the points which they deem to be sufficiently established, to justify some immediate action on the part of her Majesty's Government. They are as follows :—

THE TWENTY REASONS.

First. That gross frauds and systematic deception are practised upon the Coolies, to induce them to immigrate.

Second. That the local immigration agents for the West Indies are privy to this deception, and either themselves give the Coolies false information, or withhold from them that which they ought to give.

Third. That the practice of crimping, by men called "recruiters," to obtain Coolies for the West Indian and the Mauritius labour markets, is carried on with the knowledge and the direct sanction of the Government, home and local.

Fourth. That the sea-voyages to and from the colonies—especially the West Indies—have been attended with so serious a loss of life, as to excite the alarm of her Majesty's Government, and to cause it to declare, that unless means can be found to reduce the rate of mortality to a minimum, immigration must be stopped.

Fifth. That the highest medical authorities at Calcutta, and the highest official authorities in the West Indies, are at direct variance as to the causes of this mortality, showing the necessity of a more careful investigation to determine the point; and that it is the opinion of her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners, that "emigration from Calcutta will never be carried on without a considerable mortality."

Sixth. That the mortality amongst the Coolies, in the West Indies, during their period of industrial residence, is proportionately larger than amongst the slave population of Cuba.

Seventh. That the wages of the Coolies are not only insufficient, and lower than the rate promised them previous to embarkation, but that gross deception with reference thereto, is systematically practised.

Eighth. That the Coolies who return to India from the West Indies complain of the frauds of which they are the victims; and that, in consequence of the unfavourable reports circulated by them, the immigration agents experience the very greatest difficulty in obtaining emigrants for those remote colonies.

Ninth. That the sums of money taken back by return Coolies, though considerable in the aggregate, give only a small average per Coolie for every year of his industrial residence; and that where large sums are possessed by individual Coolies, these have been made by trading, or by other pursuits.

Tenth. That there is an enormous inequality of the sexes, the preponderance being on the part of the males, and that this inequality leads to the perpetration of the grossest immorality, which cannot but be prejudicial, by example, to the Creole population, and fatal to its progress.

Eleventh. That the few female immigrants introduced are recruited from the very lowest classes, and are, as a body, of dissolute habits, and therefore a highly objectionable class of persons to introduce into any colony.

Twelfth. That no sufficient means of affording religious instruction to these heathens, have been provided in any of the colonies.

Thirteenth. That in Mauritius, the immigrants are insufficiently fed, their rations being much less than those allowed to slaves in Cuba or in the United States.

Fourteenth. That the cost of the present system of Coolie immigration is not sustained entirely by those who profess to require the labour, but is defrayed mainly by the community, that is, by the very classes whose labour the foreigners are introduced to supersede.

Fifteenth. That the most recent legislation upon this subject does not charge the planters demanding the labour with the entire cost of the system, but leaves a very large and quite an uncertain balance thereof—including the expenses of back passages—to be defrayed out of the colonial funds, that is, out of the taxes of the colony.

Sixteenth. That her Majesty's Government, the Emigration Commissioners, their Excellencies the Governors of British Guiana and of Barbadoes, have fully recognised the principle that no part whatever of the cost of immigration ought to be borne by the colonies importing immigrants, but that the whole of it ought to be paid by those who require the foreign labour.

Seventeenth. That all the colonies which have received immigrants have, in consequence, involved themselves in debt to an enormous amount, and have brought themselves into difficulties which seriously affect their prosperity.

Eighteenth. That all the admitted evils and abuses of the present system are being intensified in consequence of the competition which is arising between the various West India colonies and Mauritius, for Coolie labourers, each of the former—to which immigration is sanctioned—being authorised to employ a separate agent, while each planter in the latter is permitted the same dangerous privilege; and that unless means are speedily adopted to arrest these evils, they are likely to baffle legislative interference.

Nineteenth. That the rate of wages in our West India colonies and in Mauritius is not regulated by the law of supply and demand, but is fixed arbitrarily by the employers of labour, and according to an ever-varying standard.

Twentieth. That the actual relations between employers and employed in the colonies named—in other words, that the actual labour system in them—presents an anomaly unknown in any other country where labour is free, is at variance with the economic rules which elsewhere determine the relations between labour and capital, and with the system of labour inaugurated by the Act of Emancipation.

The committee desire to direct public attention to these allegations, established upon the Parliamentary papers last presented to the House of Commons. All they ask for is a full and impartial investigation. They believe this object would be best accomplished through a committee of the House of Lords, to take whatever evidence is accessible in England, and, by the appointment of a special commission to proceed to the West Indies, to inquire, on the spot, into the whole question of wages and the supply of labour. The committee confidently appeal to the friends of the anti-slavery cause, throughout the kingdom, to aid them in their object.

L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.
27, New Broad-street, E.C., Dec. 2.

THE CARDROSS CASE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Allow me to express the satisfaction with which I read the editorial remarks in your last number on the Cardross case, which appear very clear, and will surely have the effect of satisfying your readers who are interested in the subject; in fact it was matter of surprise to me that any one should doubt the legal claim of an individual against a religious association, for breaking a contract, or even that it should be considered "a very nice point."

If not trespassing on your space, I will state a little of the practice of the section of the Christian Church in which I have the privilege of membership. Its ministers carry a written permission when travelling, and if their

call is amongst our own members they are entertained and escorted from place to place, and occasionally, in case of poverty, needful clothing is also supplied. If they travel in distant parts where none of the society reside, they are usually provided for out of a general fund, and if the ministers are of good estate, they often pay a considerable portion themselves. When ministers feel a call in their minds from one poor district to another, so that there are none to assist in meeting the expense, they must leave their affairs in order, and their families to the care of the Unshowering Shepherd, and give all that He calls for out of their own means, to the service. A case has occurred of each journey of this character requiring a cow to be parted with, till at last the children trusted their parents might stay at home, for there was only one cow left.

We do not acknowledge any legal claim upon the members for these expenses, or for assistance to poor members. Respecting the latter, it is under consideration to issue a clear declaration to that import; but we consider ourselves amenable to the law in the matter of contract with tradesmen, or salaries of chaplain-keepers.

The subject of defamation or loss of character is more complicated, but a little consideration will probably soon clear it up; but a church which is full of love has little need to fear having to make the inquiry.

In conclusion, I trust this case will tend thoroughly to clear all connected with the Free Church from any remains of State-Church ideas.

I am, respectfully,
A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains a decree of the Emperor, appointing M. Thouvenel Minister for Foreign Affairs, replacing Count Walewski, whose resignation has been accepted.

M. Baroche is instructed, ad interim, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, until the arrival of M. Thouvenel.

M. Thouvenel is expected in Paris from the 20th to the 25th of January at the latest. Count Lallemand will act as *Chargé d'Affaires* at Constantinople until the appointment of a new ambassador.

The *Constitutionnel*, in a note signed by its Secretary, M. Boniface, says :—"We are authorised to give a denial to the assertion in the Parisian correspondence of the *Indépendance Belge*, that the Archbishop of Paris had addressed to the Metropolitan Chapter words full of profound uneasiness on the state of the Church. The Archbishop, alluding to the present pre-occupation of the Catholic world, on the contrary, exhorted the members of the Chapter to prayers for obtaining tranquillity and peace, recommended them to have confidence, and reminded them of all the proofs of devotion the Emperor has given to the Church."

Marshal M'Mahon will, it is asserted, replace Marshal Vaillant as commander of the French army in Italy.

Mgr. Cosur, Bishop of Troyes, to whom the authorship of the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès" was at first attributed, has just published a pastoral letter in his diocese. It is no less remarkable for its opposition to the views of the *Univers* than for its moderation and tolerance.

The *Post* believes that the removal of Walewski, carefully considered, affords strong evidence, if not proof, that the Emperor Napoleon has made up his mind to take up his line with us on the Italian question. In that case, Congress or no Congress, Italy will be free. The new Minister has shown himself a good friend to the alliance with England.

The *Times* says in a leading article :—

Count Walewski has fallen like Jupiter, in a shower of gold. He is invested with the rank of Senator, gifted with two estates, mere mementos of the Emperor's generosity, and endowed with a salary of 5,000 a-year for life. This, moreover, is a Minister to whom it is now evident that the Emperor has never been indebted for his policy. Napoleon III. was never dependent upon Walewski, either for his expedients or for his resolutions. Walewski was not a Richelieu, nor even a Dubois; he was simply a drag upon his master's course, but an impediment so slight that he could afford to tolerate it. He was a small domestic Opposition. But he has served the Emperor. To make out his reward would be to measure his own honour. The Emperor scorns to do so bourgeois an act; Walewski goes forth, therefore, like Alcmeon from the Treasury of the Lydian King.

The *Patrie* of Monday gives a denial to the report that the Pope had manifested the intention to leave Rome.

SPAIN.

The following telegrams have been received :—

MADRID, Jan. 3.

The Spanish have advanced on the road to Tetuan without being attacked by the Moors.

An English brig has been wrecked on the coast near Cadiz.

MADRID, Jan. 4.

General Zubala has recovered from his illness. The Spanish loss in the action at Castillejos was 73 killed, and 481 wounded.

MADRID, Jan. 5.

The Spanish army continues its movement on Tetuan. General Almonte has been appointed Ambassador of Mexico at Madrid.

Yesterday the Spanish were attacked in the valley Negro, by 2,000 Moorish cavalry and 2,000 infantry. They were dispersed by the Spanish artillery, who had five killed and nineteen wounded. The health of the troops at the encampment of Serallo is improving. The English brig Eting has been wrecked near Cadiz.

MADRID, Jan. 7.

The whole army encamped this morning to the north

of the Negro Valley, after having defiled through the passes without opposition. In the course of the day a council of generals was held to determine upon the plan of operations. It is stated that the army in Africa will be considerably increased.

Ten Spanish ships have been ordered from Havannah to Morocco. The Spanish army was to be raised to 80,000 men. Battalions of Spanish infantry were marching overland to Algeciras, there to embark for Ceuta. Up to the 30th ult. the Spanish casualties were 6,000.

ROME.

A council of Cardinals was held on the 28th of December, in which the following decisions were adopted:—

1. Suspension of the departure of Cardinal Antonelli for Paris until the temporal rights of the Church were recognised as the basis of all discussion in the Congress.
2. Immediate increase of the Papal army for the defence of the States of the Church.
3. Publication of a solemn declaration, condemning the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès."

This last decision was put in execution next day, by an official protest in the *Giornale di Roma*, which the *Univers* publishes at the head of its leading column:—

An anonymous pamphlet has just appeared in Paris entitled "Le Pape et le Congrès." This work is a positive homage rendered to the revolution; an insidious thesis for those weak minds who are deficient in a just criterion to recognise the poison which it conceals, and a subject of grief to all good Catholics. The arguments contained in this pamphlet are a reproduction of the errors and outrages so many times launched forth against the Holy See, and as often victoriously refuted, notwithstanding the obstinacy with which the deniers of the truth maintained them. If the object which the author proposed to himself was, by chance, to intimidate him who is threatened with such great disasters, the writer may be assured that he who has right on his side, and supports himself on the solid and immovable bases of justice, who is more particularly supported by the protection of the King of kings, has certainly nothing to fear from the snares of men.

The *Opinione Nazionale* says that this article is but a feeble specimen of Cardinal Antonelli's daily language.

The *Patrie* publishes a private letter from Rome, according to which Sardinia has declared to the Holy See that it would consider the enlistment of German volunteers for the Papal army as a violation of the principle of non-intervention, and had threatened, should those enlistments be continued, to despatch Sardinian troops into the Legations.

The Florence correspondent of the *Daily News*, says:—

I am in a position to state, on what I believe to be good authority, that at the last interview which the French Ambassador had with his Holiness, at which Antonelli was, of course, present, the discussion went so far that the Duke of Grammont was obliged to leave the room, in order to prevent a scandalous scene, which would have compromised the dignity of the Vicar of Christ. When the French diplomatist declared to him that the *ultimatum* he had presented was the *dernier mot* of the Emperor, the wrath of Pio IX. reached such a pitch, and the words he spoke were so unbecoming, that the duke could do nothing but retire. On leaving the Vatican the French ambassador wrote to the Emperor that the dignity of the power he represented forbade his remaining any longer in Rome, and he begged accordingly to be recalled. This, if I mistake not, occurred on the 11th of the month, and it was very probably Grammont's despatch which induced Louis Napoleon to cause the publication of the famous pamphlet.

According to a telegram from Rome, dated Saturday, the news of Count Walewski's resignation has produced a very painful impression on the Pope. On Friday, after the celebration of the sacred ceremony of St. Epiphany, his Holiness called together the principal members of the Sacred College, and declared to them that he would never fail in the mission which God had entrusted to him, and that, like his predecessor, Pius VII., he would rather suffer exile, and even martyrdom.

A letter from Rome says:—"Money is coming in from Ireland, Bavaria, and the Catholic States of Germany, but the Papal Government wants men. Recruiting is going on by the Nunci. The recruits from Vienna and Munich arrive here via Ancona and Trieste. Cardinal Wiseman has promised an Irish brigade." [This last statement is very doubtful.]

Mr. Bowyer, M.P., has arrived at Rome, and taken up his quarters in the palace belonging to the Knights of Malta, in the Via Condotti, in virtue of the privilege he enjoys as belonging to that order. On the Thursday preceding Christmas-day Mr. Bowyer had the honour of being received in a private audience by the Pope, who decorated him, upon that occasion, with the Grand Cross of the Pontifical Order of St. Gregory. Mr. Bowyer appeared at the grand ceremonies at St. Peter's on Christmas-day wearing these insignia over a British uniform.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.

The unofficial sayings of the King at the New Year's reception are reported in the papers. To the President of the Senate he is reported to have said that as dark a cloud hung on the horizon this year as that with which the sky was overcast at the opening of the year just expired; that the sacrifices sustained by the nation in the late war, the valour of the army, and of the volunteers hastening from every part of Italy to swell its ranks, to share its perils and its triumphs, the political wisdom of which the people gave such splendid evidence in the most arduous contingencies, and the admirable perseverance of the Central Italian provinces in their vote of annexation,

gave him hope that he would be able to overcome, by the aid of Providence and the co-operation of the people, any trial which might yet be in store for him; he hinted at "new and unexpected complications which had caused the postponement of the Congress, and might lead to a fresh outbreak of hostilities."

The municipal corporation of Milan were received on New Year's-day by Marshal Vaillant, the commander-in-chief of the French army in Italy, to whom they read congratulatory addresses. The Marshal replied:—

I thank you for the sentiments of gratitude towards the Emperor and France expressed in the name of the city of Milan; I shall make them known to the Emperor. I am delighted at the testimony given to the good discipline of the army under my orders. It remains here to defend internal order and the independence of the country, achieved by conquest on fields of battle. I thank the inhabitants of the city and the municipal authorities for the good accommodation the French army owes to them.

I can assure you that the happiness of Italy is the dearest wish of the Emperor and of France. I offer up prayers for this beautiful city, which now enjoys, under the sceptre of so generous a sovereign as the King Victor Emmanuel, those free institutions of which it had been so long and cruelly deprived. Thanks to a renovating Government, it will soon re-attain its pristine lustre.

At the dinner to Garibaldi at Turin on New Year's day, the gallant General proposed a toast to "Hungary, the sister of Italy!" The Hungarian Colonel Turr, who responded, expressed in an energetic manner his fervent hope that they would "see Garibaldi at Pesth in the approaching spring."

A letter from Turin, of the 5th inst., says:—"Garibaldi, at the request of the ministry, and by the advice of the King, has dissolved the society called the 'Armed Nation.' He drew up yesterday a new proclamation, which I send you:—

"TO THE ITALIANS.

Summoned by some of my friends to try the part of conciliator between all the fractions of the Italian liberal party, I was invited to accept the presidency of a society to be called the Armed Nation.

"But, as the armed Italian nation is a fact that terrifies everything disloyal, corrupting, and tyrannical, whether in Italy or out of it, the crowd of modern Jesuits has become alarmed, and cried out, 'Anathema!'

"The Government of the gallant King has been importuned by the alarmists, and in order not to compromise it I have decided on abandoning the noble object proposed to us.

"With the unanimous assent of all the members of the society, I declare, then, the Society of the Armed Nation dissolved, and I invite every Italian that loves his country to assist by his subscription towards the acquisition of a million muskets. If, with a million muskets, Italy, in presence of the foreigner, should be incapable of arming a million soldiers, we should have to despair of humanity. Let Italy arm and she will be free."

"G. GARIBALDI.

"* * * Garibaldi left this morning for Milan. I just caught a glimpse of him. He looks bored; he is always very calm, perfectly self-possessed when he has to take any important resolution, but as for his speeches, his discussions, his secondary proceedings, he lets himself be acted upon too much by those about him. In this piece of business, exhibiting the phantom of party-union, they have gone very bunglingly to work under the cover of his name."

It is stated in a letter from Turin that the idea of naming Garibaldi as Commander of the National Guard in Lombardy has been given up.

Both La Marmora and General Dabormida gave in their resignation in case Garibaldi was named. This difficulty might perhaps have been overcome, but it seems diplomacy mixed itself up with the matter, if not directly, at any rate indirectly, and this turned the scale. The agitation produced by Garibaldi's presence, and the formation of the Nazione Armata, were taken as a pretext to make representations to the King, the result of which was that he gave way.

Last night, at the ball, a letter of Count Cavour's was read to me, in which it was stated that, in his opinion, the suspension of the Congress would be but temporary. The great Italian statesman seems to possess the greatest confidence in the happy result of the forthcoming diplomatic meeting.—*Letter from Florence.*

The *Indipendente* of Turin expresses an opinion that the Pope will not only lose the Romagna but also the Marches.

The *Nord* mentions, but rather discredits, a rumour that France and England have agreed on the erection of a Central Kingdom of Italy, in favour of the young Duke of Genoa, nephew of King Victor Emmanuel.

CENTRAL ITALY.

Dictator Farini has directed that 10,000 muskets shall be placed at the disposal of the various municipalities of Central Italy in order to complete the armament of the National Guard.

The official journal of Bologna announces that the dictator, after having, as is known, decreed the expulsion of the Jesuits from the provinces of Parma, Modena, and the Romagna, has appointed a commission charged to take possession, in the name of the Government, of all the property of the company. The journal adds:—"The commission has already commenced taking possession; and its proceedings encounter no obstacle, and are effected with perfect regularity; they will soon be completed in all the provinces."

The Tuscan Minister of War has decided that the Tuscan regiments shall, instead of being numbered according to provinces, take their numbers in continuation of those of the Sardinian army. The

regiments of the other States of Central Italy are to continue the series from the last number of the Tuscan regiments.

The *Monitore Toscano* publishes the speech addressed by Baron Riccasoli, Minister of the Interior, to the officers of the National Guard who had come to compliment him on New Year's-day. His Excellency expressed his conviction that the National Guard of Tuscany would never forget its oath of allegiance to King Victor Emmanuel, and added that since the peace of Villafranca the condition of Italy had much improved, that the necessity of curtailing the temporal power of the Pope had become self-evident, and that doing so would not be attacking religion, but, on the contrary, purifying it from all worldly interests. In speaking of the supposed adjournment of the Congress, he observed that were that body not to meet, it would become a question whether the people of Central Italy, who have already given so many proofs of patience and abnegation, might not then feel themselves *de facto* authorised to proceed to the accomplishment of their wishes. In conclusion, his Excellency said that a kingdom of Central Italy would only tend to revive the old system under another form.

On New Year's-day, Commendatore Buoncompagni, Governor-General of the League Provinces of Central Italy, opened the winter season with a court ball at the Royal Palace, Florence. There was a startling incident connected with it not down in the programme!

Two bomb-shells or petards (writes the *Times* correspondent) were fired outside the doors of the palace, where the ball had just commenced, doing, however, no greater damage than smashing a few window-panes. The party assembled—the very ladies, I am told—took no heed of it, and suffered the idle detonation in no way to ruffle the surface of their serene brows, or to smooth down the dimples of their wreathing smiles. Baron Riccasoli, a man of great nerve, but who, of course, for one moment thought the compliment was meant for himself, made some remarks somewhat akin to those which escaped the Emperor Napoleon's lips on the occurrence of the Orsini *attentat*. The first fiddle's bow ran somewhat out of tune over the strings for a note or two, then all again was harmony. It is, in short, a very trifling, about which, however, small minds will try to make a great fuss. A third bomb, I have been told this morning, was picked up near the palace wall, unexploded. The names of one or two *réactionnaires* are mentioned as deeply concerned in this foolish Gunpowder Plot; but my impression is that in a day or two the affair will be as fully forgotten as the case of the young English ladies, the enthusiastic wall-scribblers mentioned in my letter of the other day, about whom a great many things have been said which would be uncharitable and ungenerous if they were not absurd. Well, but the ball! The ball was a tolerably dull, ill-contrived, ill-assorted affair—an *omnium gatherum* of Ministers, professors, journalists, booksellers' clerks, army and militia officers, with a sprinkling of *dame* and *pedine*, ladies and gentlewomen,—as we should say, three men at least to one lady; ice and hot punch, grand livery servants and gloveless waiters, *chargés d'affaires*, attachés, stars and crosses, spurs and sabres, four-and-twenty fiddlers all of a row; no supper, no calling of names, hardly a host or hostess visible; a handful of Englishmen, unmated, of course, for it was Sunday, and British ladies have a soul to save; American men in numbers, a United States' colonel, and last, though not least, the "Englishman of Garibaldi."

Two essential things were wanting to make up a regular court ball—the Royal smile for the company to bask in, and the buffet or supper-table to restore the stamina of jaded dancers and dry talkers. By one o'clock the guests were thinning fast—in one hour more the rooms were nearly empty. At some time or other I saw the amiable Governor-General alone in a corner, sticking to the wall like a very scone, with never a soul to pay him the court that was due to the master of the house, to say nothing of a Regent or Royal Vicar. Poor Buoncompagni was clearly neither the rising nor even the setting sun in the apartment. All eyes were turned to the real wielder of sovereign power, Baron Riccasoli, who stood in the middle of the room bolt upright, and *tant soit peu* stiff and stark, a man on whose shoulders hung Florence and Tuscany, if not Italy. Whatever homage men might pay to the talents and adamantine character of the Prime Minister, it was impossible not to feel for, not to esteem and love the Governor-General for the heroic self-denial and devotion with which, for the sake of peace and patriotism, he resigned himself to play so passive and negative a part as the jealous Tuscan rulers assigned to him. He will, however, soon quit Florence—probably within a week, and remove to Bologna and Modena, where a more decorous, if not a more cordial, reception awaits him.

A letter from Florence says that the pamphlet, "The Pope and the Congress," was still causing every head to spin round. Hardly anything else was talked about but the pamphlet, even in Tuscany. But 24,000 copies of "The Pope and the Congress" had been printed and sold in the *Emilia* alone—a province neither allowed nor greatly addicted to read hitherto.

The despatches, bearing tidings of protests entered, explanations asked, threats of a suspension of Congress held out by Rome, Naples, and Austria, only heighten the great glee to which every man's spirits are raised. The rage of the *Univers* and the *Armonia*, their anathemas against the great schemer, who has so admirably "sold" them, adds to the intensity of universal delight. "The kingdom of the priests has come to an end." Such is the burden of every song at the present moment, and the prospect of such a consummation is too engrossing to allow leisure for any other less cheerful reflection.

VENETIA.

A letter from Florence says:—"At Milan, Bologna, Turin, Genoa, and other towns Venetian Committees are formed, with a twofold object,—the relief of present suffering, the promotion of future enfranchisement. A Mantuan Committee (*Comitato*

Elettoreale Mantovano) has also lately been constituted at Milan, whose avowed purpose is to set at nought the preliminaries of Villafranca, and manage an election of deputies to the national Parliament at Turin by their province, as if there were no Austrians on the Mincio, and Italy were as free to the Adriatic as Napoleon III. vowed he would make her. At Mantua, at Venice, at Trent, people vie with each other as to who shall spurn Austrian amnesties and reject Austrian advances with greatest boldness and obstinacy."

The theatres of Venice, which, as a political demonstration, were no more visited by the inhabitants, have been closed by the directors.

AUSTRIA.

A Vienna letter of the 30th ult. states that the 5th corps d'armée has received orders to proceed from Venetia to Hungary and place itself at the disposal of the Archduke Albert. There are no fears entertained, the letter states, of an insurrectionary movement in Hungary, so long as the peace of Europe shall remain undisturbed.

The *People's Gazette* of Berlin gives the following account of an interview which took place before the Archduke Maximilian's departure for Madeira, between him and his brother, the Emperor of Austria:

A very violent scene took place on the occasion, the Archduke being the only member of the Imperial family who seems to clearly see the critical situation of the Austrian monarchy, and dares frankly to recommend reforms. The Archduke strongly pressed his opinions on the Emperor, but seeing that all was vain, he ended by saying "The crown you bear is not the property of a single person, but belongs to all the dynasty: and when a member of the Imperial family sees that it is placed in danger, his duty is to speak!" This language threw the Emperor into great agitation, and he cried out several times, "Only a rebel dare talk so!" The intervention of a high personage (it is supposed the Empress) was at last necessary to put an end to the painful scene.

Napoleon III. was formerly lauded to the skies by the Ultramontane organs in Germany, but now he is pronounced to be a most dangerous enemy to the Roman Catholic Church.

The *Frankfort Journal*, in its number for December 29, published from official sources a mass of Austrian statistics, referring to various departments of the Vienna State machinery. Under the item of "Executions" the document registers:—In 1852, executed (mostly for politics), 328 persons; of which total Venice supplied 118; Lombardy, 113; Hungary, 71. In 1853, hanged or shot, total 330 persons; of which in Hungary, 129; Lombardy, 93; Venice, 54. In 1854, total executed, 135; of which Hungary, 44; Venice, 19; Transylvania, 17.

The promised reduction of the army has proved a delusion. The *Wiener Zeitung* makes known that there are to be eighty regiments of the line, instead of sixty-two, in the Austrian army. Each regiment will in future consist of three battalions, instead of four. But notwithstanding this enormous augmentation of the infantry, the public are told that the outlay of the War Department will be 30,000,000fl. less than it was in the year 1859.

The *Times*' correspondent at Vienna writes:—

The suppression of the liberty of the press has produced an exceedingly bad impression on the public, who naturally expect nothing good from a Government that fears to have the merits of its various measures discussed. Little or no confidence is felt in the newly-formed "National Debt Commission," which is considered a mere board of audit. When first Count Rechberg took office the public cherished a hope that better times were coming, but at present everybody appears to be despondent. People now speak less freely and openly than they did a few weeks ago, but this reserve must be considered a portentous symptom, as the discontent and malaise of the nation are greater than ever. It does not appear that any violent animosity is felt towards the Government, but the remarks which are made at the expense of some of the members of the Imperial family plainly show that there is a gulf between the nation and the dynasty which ought to be filled up without any delay.

The following illustrates the pig-headedness of the Hapsburgs:—"Count Clam-Martinitz, who has written an able pamphlet on the evils arising from the Austrian system of 'over-governing' ('zu viel Regieren'), was to have been Minister of the Interior, but he wished to make conditions before he accepted office, and in consequence was ungraciously dismissed by the Emperor from his presence."

HUNGARY.

From Kaschau we learn that M. von Zsedenyi and his two Kosmark coadjutors have been sentenced to imprisonment for four months. M. von Zsedenyi will lose the pension which he has enjoyed as a counsellor of the *ci-devant* Hungarian *Hof-Kanzlei*, but he will probably retain his title of nobility. The Kosmark agitators intend to appeal against the sentence of their judges, but they have already obtained a moral victory over Government, which would fain have had them condemned to imprisonment in chains for four or five years. M. von Zsedenyi is a wealthy landed proprietor, and consequently will not feel the loss of his pension, which may amount to a couple of thousand florins a-year. The Protestant communities at Debreczin and Temesvar have just resolved to petition the Emperor to suspend his patent. In the last-mentioned city the rector endeavoured to persuade his parishioners to accept the Imperial patent, but the attempt led to loud and forcible expressions of dissatisfaction. About 1,000 persons were assembled in the church, but not above twenty of them sided with the clergyman.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent continues to forward interesting letters received from Pesth. One

of these declares that the reason why the Austrian Government has not made the usual levy of men in Hungary for the army is because it dare not, and that even if it could it has no means of paying the expense. The letter further says that there is no truth in the statement that the aristocratic officers in the Austrian army have placed their pay at the service of the Emperor. The statement was a hint for them to do so, but they did not respond to it.

A second letter, dated January 2, says:—

What is very often the beginning of a general insurrection is now taking place in Transylvania—the Szekely population of that province are refusing to pay taxes. The Government is seriously alarmed; and all the more so from the fact that the Szekely people are of the very purest Magyar race, and are consequently admired, and to a certain extent looked up to, by all the rest of the Hungarian nation. In the hope of terrifying these populations the Government is marching large bodies of troops from Hungary into Transylvania, and intends to replace them by the 5th corps d'armée from Venetia. But the brave and headstrong Magyars of Transylvania, never very easily intimidated, are much more likely to be exasperated by the sight of the bayonets into desperate resistance to the Austrians than frightened into the surrender of their cash.

Stasz, the son of the chief of the Opposition party in Transylvania, has just been placed under the surveillance of police for six months, for having, on the occasion of the opening of the Transylvanian Museum, given a toast to "Our brethren in exile."

The Austrian Government is selling the Crown lands, to which it has no right; and 10,000 Hungarians have signed a protest against it.

The *Lloyd* of Pesth states that the proceedings against the students of that University who went to Vienna to demand that the Hungarian language should henceforth form part of the course of instruction, have terminated in the expulsion of one student and in a severe reprimand to eight others.

PRUSSIA.

The draft of the new law for the reform of the army in Prussia is completed. The number of the line is to be increased by 35,000 or 40,000 men, making a total of 125,000.

Prussia is actively carrying on preparations for defence, and urges all the other States to do the same.

The conference to take into consideration measures for fortifying the coasts of Germany was to meet at Berlin on the 9th inst. All the coast States except Hanover have accepted the invitation.

A fact generally remarked upon as important is that the Berlin organ of the Prussian Ministerial party, the weekly *Prussian Gazette*, while adhering to the opinion that the restoration of the dukes in Central Italy would have been the most desirable solution, gives up the project as impossible, and thinks annexation to Sardinia by far the next best thing.

SWEDEN AND ITALY.

The Swedish "House of Clergy," as well as that of "Nobles," have, by letter from Stockholm (Dec. 27), carried a motion in favour of Italian self-government, identical with the vote of the burghesses and peasants already recorded. No speeches were made by the Clergy, but in the Nobles Tersmeden spoke most energetically. Fourteen orators had spoken in the Peasant House, Deputy Ostman being the most eloquent of the freize coats. The *Aftonblad* publishes full reports of the orations. It was the manhood of the Dalecarlian peasant soldiery that, under Gustavus Adolphus, maintained in a "thirty years' war" whatever freedom, civil or religious, is enjoyed in Germany against the Wallenstein and other Austrian crushers of liberty. In their own case, the Swedes have asserted their right of cashiering a degenerate dynasty, and taking unto themselves the kingship of Bernadotte. Prince Gustavus Vasa lurks about Vienna, in company with ex-Duke of Modena and ex-King Don Miguel, and Henry Cinq.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

According to Austrian accounts there is a strong feeling in Moldavia and Wallachia against Prince Couza, and it is thought probable that attempts will be made to get rid of him. When he dissolved the two Divans the troops were kept under arms in the barracks and the guns loaded.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople to the 28th ultimo confirm the sudden dismissal of Kubriali Pacha, and affirm that it was caused by his demanding a settlement of the debts of the seraglio and harem. Ruchdi Pacha had been appointed Grand Vizier, and Aali Pacha, President of the Tanzimat, which office was formerly held by Ruchdi Pacha. It was believed that Mehemet Kubriali Pacha would soon be re-appointed Grand Vizier. The friends of reform were dispirited, although Ruchdi Pacha has the reputation of being a reformer.

The new Grand Vizier has despatched a note to the Powers, promising his approval of the Suez Canal scheme, should they come to an understanding on the question.

M. de Lesseps was preparing to leave Constantinople.

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.
The Royal Mail steamship America arrived at Queenstown, on Monday. She left Boston on the 28th, and Halifax on the 30th ult.

Although no Speaker had been elected the President delivered his message on the 27th ult., of

which the following is a summary:—Alluding to the excitement in the South, he said:—

I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect, would be the means, under Providence, of allaying existing excitement and to prevent in future a fresh outbreak of a similar character. I cordially congratulate you upon the final settlement by the Superior Court of the United States of the question of slavery. The right has been established of every citizen to take property, including slaves, into the common territories, and to have it protected under the Federal Constitution. All lawful means at my command have been employed and shall continue to be employed to execute the laws against the African slave-trade, and those engaged in the unlawful enterprise have been vigorously prosecuted, but not with so much success as the crimes have deserved; a number of them are under prosecution.

The wisdom of the course pursued by the Government towards China has been vindicated by the event. Our treaty of peace and commerce with that empire was concluded at Tien-tsin, on the 18th June, 1858, and was ratified by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. On Dec. 21st following, the ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 18th of August, exchanged in proper form at Peking. As the exchange did not take place till after the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate.

Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other Governments of continental Europe, except that of Spain, happily continue to be of the most friendly character. In my last annual message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain, and I regret that they have not materially improved. Without special reference to other claims, the payment of which has been ably urged by our Ministers, there are those in which more than 100 of our citizens are directly interested, and which remain unsatisfied, notwithstanding their justice and their amount—128,655 dols. 56c.—having been ascertained by the Spanish Government. I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last message in favour of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opinion on that measure is unchanged. I again invite your serious attention to this subject; without a recognition of this policy on your part it will be impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success.

Until a recent period there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you, on the present occasion, that our difficulties with Great Britain, arising out of the Clarendon-Bulwer treaty, had been fully adjusted in a manner alike honourable and satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however, which the British Government had not anticipated, they have not completed the treaty arrangements with the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is nevertheless expected that this good work will soon be accomplished. Whilst indulging the hope that no other subjects remained which could disturb the good relations between the two countries, the question arising out of the adverse claims of the parties to the Island of San Juan under the Oregon treaty of June 15, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate collisions on that remote frontier, the Government instructed the officers of the territory to abstain from all acts on the disputed grounds which might be calculated to provoke any conflict, as far as it could be done without yielding concessions to the authorities of Great Britain of an exclusive right over the island, the title to which ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise complete exclusive sovereign rights within the disputed limits. Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region, and serious danger of a collision between the parties was apprehended, as there was a large British naval force in the vicinity. It is an act of simple justice, however, to the admiral on that station, to state that he wisely forbore to commit any hostile acts, but determined to refer the whole affair to his Government and await their instructions. This aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded attention. To prevent any act of hostility taking place, Lieutenant-General Scott was despatched on the 17th September last, to take command of the United States forces. Considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion, and I am happy to state the event proved that this discretion could not have been entrusted to more competent hands. General Scott has recently returned from his mission, having accomplished certain objects, and there is no longer any good reason to fear a collision between the forces of the two countries during the existing negotiations.

I regret to inform you that there has been no improvement of the affairs of Mexico since my last message, and I am again obliged to ask the earnest attention of Congress to the unhappy condition of that Republic. Outrages of the worst description are committed on persons and property. There is scarcely any form of injury which has not been suffered by our citizens in Mexico during the last few years. We have been nominally at peace with that Republic, but as far as the interests of our commerce or of our citizens who have visited the country as merchants, shipmasters, or in other capacities, are concerned, we might as well have been at war. I recommend to Congress to pass a law authorising the President, under such restrictions as they may deem necessary, to employ military force against Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future.

The South Carolina Legislature had adopted a resolution, that South Carolina owes it to her own citizens to protect them and their property from every enemy, and that for the purposes of military preparation for any emergency, the sum of 100,000 dollars be appropriated. The Senate also adopted a resolution that, while still deferring to her Southern sisters, she respectfully announces to them that, in her judgment, the safety and honour of the Slaveholding States imperatively demand a speedy separation from the Free-soil States of the Confederacy, and earnestly invites and urges her sister States of the South to originate the movement of Southern

separation, in which she pledges herself promptly to unite.

The Charleston Legislature had suspended the act requiring banks to have a certain amount of specie in their vaults as a basis of circulation until June, 1861.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 27th report continued disturbances in that country. General Degollado had arrived at Vera Cruz. Marquez had been imprisoned by Miramon on a charge of insubordination. The Liberals had surprised and captured Teotan.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Neptune brought the following news to Trieste on Monday:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.—Jung Bahadur is operating against the rebels in Terai.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 6.—The submarine cable between Singapore and Batavia has been successfully laid. Order has been re-established at Sarawak.

CANTON, Nov. 26.—The treaty between China and the United States has been put in force.

Part of the English troops have already left for the North.

By advices from Bombay to December 12, we learn that the Governor-General, accompanied by Lord Clyde and a splendid retinue of the chief civil and military officers of State, continued their progress through the North-west Provinces, in order to acknowledge in the most conspicuous manner, and to reward magnificently the services of those native princes and nobles who remained faithful to the British Crown during the rebellion. The *Bombay Gazette* says:—

The most magnificent and successful of the Durbars was that held at Agra, in which town the Viceroy met our most powerful feudatory in the North-west, Scindia, the Maharajah of Gwalior, who, though he suffered severely for his good faith, never swerved from his loyalty through the whole of the mutiny. The honours which have been heaped upon this great prince are in just proportion to the valuable aid he rendered to the British Government in the trying times through which we have lately passed. Lands to the annual value of 30,000/- have been added to his territory; he is allowed to increase the strength of his army; arrears due from him to the Government on account of assigned districts have been remitted; and henceforth no payment is to be claimed from him when the proceeds of these districts fall short of the sum formerly stipulated. But something still more important remains behind. "I have already told your Highness," said the Viceroy, "that if, unhappily, lineal heirs shall fail you, the Government will see with pleasure your adoption of a successor according to the rules and traditions of your family. Your Highness and all your Highness's subjects may be sure that it is the earnest desire of the paramount Power that the loyal and princely house of Scindia shall be perpetuated and flourish." This frank recognition of the right of adoption—which is not singular and restricted to Scindia's case, for the same privilege has been granted to the Rajahs of Chirkaree and Rewah, and two other chiefs—is exceedingly well-timed, and has given general satisfaction.

The previous fortnight had also witnessed the inauguration of a new policy in Oude.

On the recommendation of Mr. Wingfield, the Chief Commissioner, Lord Canning has granted to half-a-dozen of the most intelligent and influential of the Talukdars, Maun Singh being the best known name on the list, the power earnestly desired by them of acting as collectors of revenue, responsible only to the Commissioner and his deputy for the territories of which they are the proprietors. This is the first sensible and practical attempt to identify the interests of the native chiefs with our own, and to make them active and useful servants of the State, and the progress of the experiment in Oude will be anxiously watched.

While the Governor-General was journeying through the North-West in Royal state, Mr. James Wilson landed in Calcutta very quietly, and took his seat as a member of the Indian Council. The right hon. gentleman arrived on November 29th, and his first public appearance was as a guest at the dinner given on the 30th, St. Andrew's-day, by the Scotch residents of Calcutta in honour of their patron saint.

An expedition of 10,000 men is about to leave India in the spring to settle the dispute with China. The force will consist of an equal number of Sikhs and Europeans. Two Queen's regiments—the 31st and 56th—with a small mountain train, will be sent from Bombay.

AUSTRALIA.

We take the following from the *Melbourne Argus* of the 17th of November:—"When the last mail for England quitted these waters it was at the close of a general election, which had resulted in the return of a large majority hostile to the O'Shanassy Administration. The convocation of Parliament was deferred to the latest practical moment, but the postponement of the period at which the inevitable fall of the Ministry would occur merely served to strengthen public hostility. When the debate on the address was brought to a close the division list exhibited the following result:—For the amendment, 56; against it, 17; majority against Ministers, 39. The minority included five members of the Government, eight new members of the House, and Mr. John Thomas Smith. As a matter of course, Mr. O'Shanassy and his colleagues resigned, and his Excellency the Governor confided to Mr. Nicholson the task of forming a new Administration, and eventually the following list was submitted to the Governor, and received his approbation:—Chief Secretary, Mr. Nicholson; Treasurer, M'Culloch; Public Lands, Mr. Service; Public Works, Mr. J. C. King; Post-office, Mr. Bailey; Customs, Mr.

Pyke; Attorney-General, Mr. J. D. Wood; Solicitor-General, Mr. Adamson. The short Parliamentary recess necessitated by the return of the members of the Administration to their constituents will terminate on the 29th inst., when the new Government will commence its duties, strong in popular favour and in the support of the press throughout the whole colony."

We learn from Victoria that the colonists are in the midst of a renewed and more widely-spread struggle between the workman and the employer for the extension of the eight hours' system. Not one trade, but many, are on strike. "The masons on the Northern Line of Railway determined to leave their work unless Messrs. Cornish and Bruce would discharge all masons who did not belong to the Union of their trade." The agitation has been fostered and extended by a newly-formed "Eight Hours' Labour League," and the anger of the labouring class is roused by the introduction of German immigrants, who will work for less than the current rate of wages.

There has been a Ministerial crisis at Sydney. Mr. Cowper's Educational Bill has been rejected by the Assembly, and the rejection was immediately followed by the resignation of himself and colleagues.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

In 1838 the population of Milwaukee, U.S., was only 700, now it is 51,499.

The sale of the celebrated pamphlet, *Le Pape et le Congrès*, has exceeded 80,000, of which number it is said one-half has been sold out of France.

The chances that the Congress will meet at all seem to become less from day to day. For instance, a telegram from St. Petersburg, published in the official *Dresden Journal*, announces that the departure of Prince Gortchakov for Paris has been postponed indefinitely.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* announces that the commerce of Russian subjects in China meets with no impediment, and that the members both of the lay and ecclesiastical mission enjoy every desirable protection and liberty both at Pekin and in the neighbourhood.

Vriés, the Black Doctor and cancer-curer, is on his trial in Paris for illegally practising medicine and obtaining money under false pretences. The examination of the doctor has afforded amusing illustrations of his shifty genius, and the inquisitorial method of French procedure.

The *Sémaphore* of Marseilles states that M. Alexandre Dumas, after a short visit to that city, has gone to Leghorn to obtain from the delegates of the Fathers of the Holy Land the necessary authority to hoist on board his yacht the flag of the Jerusalem pilgrims, which is under the protection of France.

On the 17th December the Victoria Railway Bridge, Canada, which is the last and greatest work of the lamented Robert Stephenson, was opened for traffic. The experimental trip was perfectly satisfactory, and the occasion was one of congratulation and rejoicing on the part of Canadian ministers and statesmen as well as of the public at large.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *New York Post* says that by Minister Reed's recently ratified treaty with the Chinese Government, the opium trade is again legalised. In the old treaty negotiated by Caleb Cushing there was an article prohibiting the introduction of the mischievous drug into China, but at the earnest request of Lord Elgin, Mr. Reed left that article entirely out of the treaty. Opium may now be introduced into China at a specified tariff, like other merchandise. As the American treaty is the only one in force, the English are already taking advantage of its provisions to revive the opium trade.

GREAT REFORM MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

On Friday evening a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the representatives of the borough, Mr. Scholefield, M.P., and Mr. Bright, M.P., of expressing their sentiments on the question of reform. The hall was densely crowded in every part, and the meeting was altogether of an enthusiastic character. The Mayor of Birmingham (Mr. Lloyd) occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Bright and Mr. Scholefield. There were also present Mr. G. Edmonds, Alderman Baldwin, Alderman Sturge, Mr. Wright, Mr. Holland, &c. The platform was crowded by a vast number of gentlemen who take an interest in the question.

The MAYOR having taken the chair, called upon Mr. Alderman Baldwin to move the following resolution:—

That the necessity of Parliamentary Reform being acknowledged by all the great political parties, and her Majesty's Government being pledged to introduce a Reform Bill during the ensuing session, it is the opinion of this meeting that any bill, to be useful to the country and satisfactory to the people, must provide for a large extension of the suffrage, for vote by ballot, and for a better apportionment of members to population.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. EDMONDS, and carried amidst the cheers of the meeting.

MR. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P., then rose, and, after the cheering had subsided, spoke at some length on the subject of reform. He believed we should have a Reform Bill, next session.

It has been said that the Ministers have not yet prepared their bill. Of course it is impossible for any person out of the cabinet to know what has passed at the board; but if the ministry have not yet made up their minds as to the nature of their bill they have very ill-conducted themselves during the recess. We are

also told that there is an intention on the part of the Government to divide their bill into two parts—one part to apply to the franchise, and another to the manner in which decisions shall be come to in the great centres of representation. Now, I don't believe that, for I don't believe that any body of men composed as the present ministry is would seek to do it. As my hon. friend (Mr. Bright) has told you over and over again, it is impossible to separate the two questions, as to the extension of the franchise and the mode in which you will give to different parts of the country the power of sending members to Parliament. We must remember that whatever we may think of the reform tendencies of some members of the Government, there are men in it, among others Mr. Milner Gibson, who have earned the confidence of all true reformers. We must not forget that a neighbouring borough has returned one who is a member of the Government, and who always will receive the applause of his fellow-countrymen as having been the first man in this country who mooted with anything like success the question of free trade. I mean Mr. Villiers. (Cheers.) We must not forget that these gentlemen are members of the Government, and I am content to believe that in that Government these gentlemen will not remain unless that Government consents to a Reform Bill based on sound principles.

For himself he should be disposed to take any honest measure of reform which the Government adopted, even although the ballot might not be included in it. (Hear, hear.) With all its faults he admitted that the present House of Commons was the noblest representative assembly in the world; but it would be much improved if some men obtained seats who more directly represented the working classes. With a reformed Parliament they might hope for a revised system of taxation, and a more watchful supervision of the public expenditure. Then there was the question of Church-rates, which he believed would never be settled except by the sweeping measure of Sir J. Trelawny for their total abolition. There was another question which affects the Roman Catholics of Ireland, upon which the hon. members for North Warwickshire were so often eloquent—he meant the question of the Maynooth grant; that would be settled for ever. (Hear, hear.)

MR. BRIGHT, who was most enthusiastically received, after some introductory remarks said he thought he did not overstate the case when he said that for many years past there had been a growing conviction, not among the unrepresented classes, but among all classes, that the House of Commons—the chief house of legislation in this country—did not truly include within its representatives all the interests of all classes which belong to the great concerns of the great population of this kingdom, and they had the most conclusive evidence of the accuracy of this opinion in the fact that without any great agitation from any combination or series of combinations throughout the country, the whole country had come at last to the conviction that another Reform Bill was needed, which should include such an extended franchise as would secure a more complete representation of the people. It was not until twenty years after the Reform Bill had been passed that Lord John Russell,—by far the most eminent, the most distinguished, and, in his opinion, the most trustworthy of his party on this question—fully admitted the necessity that existed for an extension of the suffrage, and in 1852 his bill was introduced. Mr. Bright went on to discuss the circumstances which led to the withdrawal of the measure in that year, and the subsequent introduction of a Reform Bill under Lord Aberdeen's Government. The withdrawal of the bill on that occasion was consequent on our being allowed to drift into a needless and sanguinary war. He went on to refer to the promise of a Reform Bill by the first Administration of Lord Palmerston, and referred to the measure introduced by Lord Derby's Government, into the discussion of which, he said, he would not enter, out of compassion and charity to its authors. The election which followed Lord Derby's Reform Bill he described as characterised by a power of corruption which he supposed had never been equalled. He alluded to the meeting at Willis's Rooms, in which pledges had been given that a better measure in every way than the rejected one of Lord Derby's Government should be brought forward by those who were expected to take part in the Government. The promises of the leaders of the Whig party gained them power, and, having acceded to power, the time for action and for the fulfilment of their promises was now come. The bill would, he supposed, be something in the shape of a compromise. It would, he expected, be a more moderate measure than one which had been introduced by Mr. Pitt seventy years ago; it would be more moderate than one of Mr. Grey's (Earl Grey) sixty years ago; it would be more moderate than a bill of Lord Durham's, brought in thirty years ago. Such, he presumed, would be the character of the measure to be introduced in the House of Commons in February next. He took it for granted that all places like Birmingham and Manchester, full of manufacturing activity, and like Wolverhampton and many of the boroughs in Lancashire and Yorkshire, a £1. rental franchise would double, or in some instances rather more, the existing number of electors. In other towns, towns which are what might be called "finished," (laughter) the increase in the number of electors would be comparatively small. The hon. gentleman entered into statistics on the subject. He said:—

There are 134 boroughs in this country—I am speaking now of the United Kingdom—returning 198 members, which are so small that it is utterly impossible for any extension of the franchise to give an adequate constituency to them. For instance, there are 56 boroughs whose average population is only 5,900. The average number of electors is only 324 voters, and yet they return

87 members. (Hear, hear.) If you give a £1. rental—in these places rents are much lower than at Birmingham or Manchester—you will find that you add very few indeed to the constituency, and therefore the proposition of Lord J. Russell will be found wholly inadequate for such boroughs. Then, again, there are nine boroughs in Ireland with a population of 5,600, in which the average is 173, and yet they return 9 members. There are also 69 boroughs, whose average population is 11,300. The average number of voters is 483, and these 69 boroughs return 102 members to Parliament. (Cries of "Shame.") Although this bill will give a great accession to Birmingham and Manchester, and to large towns of commercial activity and manufacturing life, if you come to the list which I have read you will find that there are 200 members returned from boroughs whose constituencies will be altogether insufficient for a proper representation if that bill should pass. (Hear, hear.) But now look at the large boroughs. There are 23 boroughs, with a population of between 54,000 and 127,000, which return only 42 members, and there are 12 boroughs with a population over 127,000, which return 24 members. These 35 large towns return 66 members; and whatever may be the extension of the suffrage in these boroughs, they would still only return 66 members. If, then, it should frighten anybody to be told that the number of electors in these boroughs will be doubled, they will know at the same time that they would have 134 boroughs returning 198 members, in which this bill will make hardly any perceptible difference in giving a free and sufficient constituency.

It was his opinion that a £1. franchise in towns and 10/- in counties would not add sixty per cent. to the entire constituency. The present constituency amounted to a million, and if a bill gave a £1. franchise for towns and 10/- for counties, it might amount to a million and a half. The proposed bill of Mr. Disraeli, according to his statement, would have added half-a-million to the constituencies. The measure which he submitted last autumn might add a million. He now came to the question, Will the Government propose a bill, and if they do so, will they be able to carry it? He thought they could propose a bill.

Lord Derby's party would, I believe, have given the 8/- franchise in boroughs. What will the present Government give? 7/- Is there to be a difference of only 20s.? The thing is impossible. I have seen very idle men and very foolish men, but I don't think I ever saw anybody so idle and so foolish as to be a party to forcing upon a country a general election, getting up a meeting at Willis's Rooms, moving a resolution for an address to the Queen, and carrying it after many days of debate, and then, after ejecting their opponents and taking their places, coming forward and offering a bill only 20s. in advance of those whom they have succeeded. (Cheers.) He discussed the various franchises at some length, and said that if Lord John Russell's bill passed there would still be four millions and a half of fathers, brothers, and sons who had no vote, and twenty-two millions and a half as unrepresented as if they lived in the kingdom of Naples. Mr. Bright complained of the false, slanderous, and malignant charges which had been made against him in connexion with the course he had pursued in this matter. In conclusion he said:—

I have been assailed as being hostile to our public institutions, and especially to the aristocracy of the country. I freely admit that I am hostile to institutions which exclude five-sixths of my fellow-countrymen from any share in the representation, and I am hostile to that supremacy of the aristocracy, which is no part of the constitution of this country. All I want is that the population, the intelligence, the industry, the property of the country, should be fairly represented in the House of Commons. The aristocracy themselves have not always been very particular in their contests with a power above them. Two hundred years ago, or somewhat less, they were discontented with an English monarch, and what did they do? Our greatest of bards, Shakespeare, has put into the mouth of an unfortunate prince this sentiment—

Not all the water in the rough, rude sea,
Can wash the balm from an anointed King.

Yet the aristocracy of this country, being discontented with a king, expelled him from his throne, and by a force invited from abroad, expelled him from his country. I am making no charge against them for this; but I say that we are not proposing to treat them in a manner so harsh. We have no objection to their occupying that place in the constitution which the constitution has awarded them. We touch them not, we only ask that the nation shall choose its representatives to sit in Parliament—(cheers)—which they have a right to do as fairly and as undoubtedly as the Peers have a right to sit in the House of Lords. (Cheers.) This is a fundamental principle of the English constitution, and I can tell this great and influential meeting, that the struggle on my part to obtain that right for the people shall never be abandoned until it has been attended with complete success. (The hon. member resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.)

A vote of thanks was then cordially given to Messrs. Scholefield and Bright; and a petition to Parliament in favour of reform having been adopted, the proceedings terminated.

THE RECORDER OF POOLE ON THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.—In addressing the Grand Jury at the Poole Quarter Sessions, the Recorder, Mr. W. M. Cooke, said, "there is one thing which, in my opinion, has a direct influence upon crime—I allude to the dwellings of the poor. If we trace the career of a prisoner in the dock back to his earliest days, we shall in many cases find that the first deviation from honesty may be traced in connexion with the miserable dwelling in which he had resided. I do not speak of overcrowding houses, but I speak of the material of which they are constructed, rendering them entirely unfit for human habitation. It is well known that when man has a miserable home he is induced to visit a beer-shop, and you are aware that men are frequently led step by step to commit serious offences entirely through the influence of parties they have met with at beer-houses."

Postscript.

Wednesday, January 4, 1860.

THE POPE AND THE REVOLTED PROVINCES.

(BY SUBMARINE AND BRITISH TELEGRAPH.)

(From the *Daily News*.)

PARIS, Wednesday Morning.

The *Moniteur* publishes a speech of the Pope to General Goyon, in which he calls the pamphlet a signal monument of hypocrisy, and a vile tissue of contradictions. The *Moniteur* says that perhaps this allocution would not have been pronounced if his Holiness had previously received a letter which the Emperor had addressed to him, dated the 31st of December. This letter, it adds, recommends the Pope, for the sake of the peace of Europe, to make a sacrifice of the revolted provinces, and in exchange to demand of the Powers that they should guarantee to him the possession of the remainder, in which case the Emperor does not doubt order would be immediately restored, and the Pope would secure to Italy a grateful peace, enduring for many years, and to the Holy See the peaceable possession of the States of the Church.

The Roman correspondent of the *Courrier de Dimanche* writes, under date of 31st ult.:—

Yesterday Cardinal Antonelli sent to the Duke of Grammont a note of the utmost importance, and which has been the subject of all sorts of commentaries to-day. It is couched in very firm language, and contains categorical conclusions. His Eminence informs the French ambassador of the painful surprise felt by the Pope on learning the publication of a work which throughout assaults and outrages the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See. The Cardinal then proceeds to state that such pamphlet would have passed unnoticed, or at least would not have caused any more uneasiness to the Holy See than other publications of the same nature put into circulation by the enemies of the Church, if certain circumstances had not unfortunately imparted to it a real importance. His Eminence complains of the silence of the French *Moniteur* respecting a production to which the universal press of Europe attributes an official origin, and frankly declares that the explanations obtained by the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris appear to his Holiness anything but satisfactory. The Sovereign Pontiff is resolved to defend firmly, and under all circumstances, the integrity of the domains of the Church. If the Emperor Napoleon's Government, which has given the Holy See so many proofs of pious solicitude, should not think proper to assure the Sovereign Pontiff that the policy of France is not that of the anonymous pamphlet, the Holy Father would not consent to attend the Congress. I scarcely think the Holy See will receive the explanations and guarantees it requires. I have been informed on good authority that the Emperor has sent to the Duke de Grammont his answer to a previous letter which the Pope had transmitted to his Majesty through the medium of the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, Monseigneur Sacconi. That answer, down to this evening, had not been delivered to the Holy Father. But at the Vatican the rumour has prevailed ever since the 27th that the Emperor Napoleon's letter, though written in the most respectful and affectionate terms as far as regards the Pope personally, contains doctrines concerning the Romagna and the temporal power of the Sovereign Pontiff which are not those of the Holy See, and which the latter will oppose by all the means at its command.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independance of Brussels* says:—

The Pope's Nuncio received on Thursday a note from his Government to be presented to the French Cabinet; but up to Friday he had not presented it, and had not even requested an interview of M. Baroche, Minister of Foreign Affairs *ad interim*. As to the contents of the note we may easily divine that they must be the development of the opinions expressed with so much virulence by the *Giornale di Roma*. According to some rumours, the truth of which, however, we do not guarantee, the conclusions of the note are even more absolute than those of the article. Perhaps those rumours arose from the fact that reports have lately been current at Rome to the effect that the Pope intends to leave his capital for Gaeta, and to proceed from that place to the island of Majore, offered him by Spain as an asylum.

THE CENTRAL ITALIAN QUESTION.

The following is an extract of a private letter received at Mr. Reuter's office:—

Paris, Monday.

In the month of August last, when the conference at Zurich threatened to be dissolved, the English Cabinet proposed to the French Government to come to a special agreement between France and England for the settlement of the affairs of Central Italy.

Count Walewski, in order to prevent the proposals of Lord John Russell being accepted, tendered his resignation, which was, however, withdrawn on the publication of a note in the *Moniteur* of the 9th September in favour of the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The object of Lord Cowley's journey to London is to resume the negotiations which had been interrupted.

The dismissal of Count Walewski was already decided upon when Lord Cowley left Paris, after the reception on New Year's-day, but it is premature to assert that Lord Cowley has been the bearer of certain proposals as the basis of an agreement between England and France, either in the form of a protocol or of a treaty.

There is for the present no other negotiation than to resolve upon a basis which might become the point of departure for negotiation with the other Great Powers, England having always recognised the principle that the territorial arrangements of 1815 could only be modified with the consent of the other Great Powers.

VIENNA, Tuesday.

The Austrian Government has ordered Prince Metternich to declare to the French Cabinet that it would decline to enter into negotiations on any other basis than the agreement of Villafranca, or the treaty of Zurich.

BERLIN, Tuesday.

The Conference for the discussion of the question of fortifying the German coasts was opened here yesterday, under the presidency of Lieutenant-General Moltke. To-day the Prussian project for a system of common defence was submitted to the Conference.

MADRID, Jan. 8.

The Spanish forces have moved forward, having provisions for five days. The stormy sea and the rain prevent communication with the squadron.

MADRID, Jan. 9.

The storm has ceased. The communication by ships between Ceuta and Algeciras has been re-established. There is no more any telegraphic communication with the army.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The Montreal Ocean Mail Company steamer North American has arrived with dates from Montreal to the 31st ultimo; and from New York, by telegraph, to the 30th.

The river St. Lawrence was frozen over opposite the city.

No Speaker has yet been elected by Congress. The latest division on the subject was as follows:—

Whole number of votes	208
Necessary for a choice	105
Mr. Sherman had	101
Mr. Scott	17
Mr. Houston	15
Mr. Gilmer	14
Mr. Bocock	14
Mr. M'Clay	12
Scattering	35

Mr. Seward has met a very flattering reception.

The barque Kingston, from St. John's to Liverpool, was lost in the Petice passage on the 24th—three of the crew perished.

A great fire had broken out in Brickman and Fulton-streets, and destroyed property to the amount of nearly one million dollars. The loss was covered by insurances. A negro "insurrection" has taken place at Bolwar (Missouri). The burning of the town was threatened. The outbreak has, however, been suppressed, and the excitement abated.

Both the Duc de Grammont and General Goyon, at their own request, are about quitting Rome. Marshal Canrobert is going to act in place of both, combining the diplomatic and military service in that French protectorate.

The *Pays* has an article signed by M. Granier de Cassagnac, intimating that an armed intervention of France or Austria or any other Power in the Legations is impossible, some other means must be sought of settling the question. The recent pamphlet suggested a means—but only by way of appealing to opinion. Neither the pamphlet nor the policy of France contemplated anything hostile to the Holy See.

The Sardinian Government has, it is said, definitely decided that the frigate Eurydice shall be sent to China, in consequence of the events which are impending there. It is said that a high functionary of the Sardinian Government is to go out in her as Minister Plenipotentiary, charged to negotiate treaties with China, Japan, and Siam.

The *Perseveranza* of Milan contains a tribute to the memory of Macaulay, whose prose works are very popular in Italy.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday. It was attended by all the Ministers.

The attempt to defeat a candidate at Reading, by exciting religious prejudices against him has signally failed. Sir F. Goldsmid has been returned by the overwhelming majority of 102—a majority which was, in all probability, increased by the very means so ungenerously employed to produce defeat. At the close of the poll the numbers were as follows:—

Goldsmid	862
Benson	560

Majority for Goldsmid 102

The Northern Reform Union held its most influential and one of its most numerous meetings in Newcastle, in the Lecture-room, on Monday night. The principal speaker was Lord Teynham, who contended for the right to the suffrage of every man who can read and is not incapacitated by crime or imbecility. His lordship spoke for upwards of an hour, amidst frequent outbursts of applause. Mr. Washington Wilks succeeded him in an address directed more particularly to a local view of the manhood suffrage question and the proceedings of the Northern Reform Union in the Berwick affair.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

A moderate supply of English wheat has come to hand since Monday; nevertheless, the show of samples of both red and white qualities here, to-day, was limited. On the whole, the demand ruled steady, and prices were well supported. There was a fair inquiry for foreign wheat—the supply of which was by no means extensive—at full quotations. Floating cargoes of grain commanded more attention. We have to report a steady fall for most descriptions of barley, at fully previous currencies. The dealings in malt were somewhat limited. Prices, however, were supported. Oats were in fair request, but we have no improvement to notice in their value. Beans and peas were very dull. On the whole, the flour trade was steady, at full quotations.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1860.

SUMMARY.

If the friends of the Pope are unceasing in their activity, so also are those in whose hands his destiny is placed. The *Moniteur* has spoken—and the fate of the Romagnas, spite of Austrian rage and Irish clamour, is decided. The Emperor Napoleon—"the eldest son of the Church"—on the last day of the old year (we are officially informed) wrote to His Holiness advising him, for the sake of the peace of Europe, to make a sacrifice of the revolted provinces in exchange for a guarantee by the (Catholic?) Powers of the remainder of his territory. Of course, such advice is in the nature of a command. English Roman Catholics appear to be strangely or wilfully forgetful that it is the French army, not the Pope, that maintains order in Rome, and that should these troops depart the same result would follow as in the Legations, when the Austrians left. However, the Emperor has offered his terms, and they are terms of compromise. Will they be accepted? There will, of course, be a prodigious uproar in the Vatican—for the Pope, though he has no bowels of compassion for the numberless victims of Papal despotism, has a perfect talent for abuse, as the French ambassador has discovered—and Dr. Cullen and his sympathisers will once again be at the trouble of execrating "the defenders of sedition, of the dagger, revolution, immorality, and infidelity." But all Christendom estimates at its precise value the thunders of the Vatican, and there will be no material help for His Holiness but such as may arise from the proposed army "for the defence of the States of the Church" gathered from all the scoundrelism of Europe. It is said that the Pope has informed the Sacred College that he will rather suffer exile and even martyrdom than be despoiled of his rights. None but a secluded priest could indulge such bathos with the expectation of being believed. He, who has patiently submitted to the Papal chair being supported on French and Austrian bayonets, has only to endure the hardship of seeing a whole population bursting into national life now that the priestly incubus is withdrawn.

But the settlement of the future of Central Italy, as well as of the Legations in particular, is being proceeded with. Following in the footsteps of the Pope, the Court of Vieuna takes its stand on an anachronism. It declines to enter into negotiations on any other basis than the agreement of Villafranca or the treaty of Zurich. Happily, at the present moment Austria is almost as unable to enforce this treaty as is the Pope to re-conquer the Legations. No Congress is therefore possible. But negotiations respecting the Italian States, to become the basis for an ultimate settlement to be submitted to Congress, are proceeding between France and England—were commenced, indeed, as far back as August last. It is probable that unity of action between the two Cabinets has been agreed upon, and that the mission of Lord Cowley to London last week had reference to the compact. What the terms of agreement are it is not difficult to understand, when it is recollect that Count Walewski, the supporter of the Austrian Grand Dukes, has just

been dismissed, and that Marshal Vaillant at Milan, in the name of the Emperor, wished the Italians the annexation of Central Italy and the liberation of Venice! At present there are but two sentiments uppermost in Northern Italy—a confident belief that their wishes for annexation to Piedmont are about to be realised, and unlimited rejoicing that "the kingdom of the priests is come to an end." It may be expected that the Emperor Napoleon will demand some recompense for having secured Italia independence. Indeed, the Paris Government papers admit that the cession of Savoy to France is under consideration. That province of Victor Emmanuel's is French in manners and language, and formerly belonged to the monarchy, and would give to France a coveted frontier. Whether the population is desirous of changing masters remains to be seen.

At length the Message of President Buchanan has come to hand, although Congress has not been legally constituted, owing to the non-election of a Speaker for the House of Representatives. We cannot profess to give a very full description of a document that occupies some six columns of this morning's papers. The language of Mr. Buchanan, in reference to the San Juan dispute, is eminently satisfactory. After praising the forbearance of the British Admiral on the station, and stating that there is to be, for the present, a joint occupation of the island—to the possession of which he considers the United States have an undoubted title—Mr. Buchanan says:—"General Scott has recently returned from his mission, having successfully accomplished its object, and there is no longer any good reason to apprehend a collision between the forces of the two countries during the pendency of the existing negotiations." With respect to Mexico, still the prey of military factions, the President recommends the passing of a law authorising him, "under such restrictions as they may deem necessary, to employ military force against Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future." Another war with Mexico, followed by the absorption into the Union of more Mexican territory, is an event that "looms in the distance." While the President is very virtuous in his denunciations of the slave-trade, he takes his stand on the indefeasible rights of the American slaveholder, whose property "neither Congress, nor a territorial Legislature, nor any human power," has authority to annul or impair. "Now," he says, "emigrants from the North and the South, the East and the West, will meet in the Territories on common platform, having brought with them that species of property best adapted in their own opinion to promote their welfare." Mr. Buchanan, however, advises his countrymen "to cultivate the ancient feelings of mutual forbearance and good-will towards each other, and strive to allay the demon-spirit of sectional hatred and strife now alive in the land," and makes the preservation of the Union the cardinal point of his creed. He thus takes up a middle position between the Republicans of the North, and those Southerners who are clamouring for separation and a revival of the slave-trade.

By the overland mail we learn that Lord Canning continued his vice-regal progress; and the nature of his concessions to the various chiefs indicates that the native dynasties are to remain undisturbed. We may hope that "annexation" is a word that will be expunged from our Indian dictionary.—From China we learn that the treaty with the United States had come into action, while British troops were arriving to recommence hostilities—a course deprecated more and more by public opinion at home.—It is also worthy of note that a submarine cable has been laid between Singapore and Batavia—a distance of nearly 600 miles—thus bringing nearer to view the grand scheme of electric communication with our Australian colonies.

The interest in the domestic topics of the week is somewhat impaired by the important foreign news. Mr. Bright has been addressing his constituents at Birmingham at a crowded meeting in the Town Hall, and—with much impressiveness showed that the proposal of a higher borough franchise than 6/- would be something like a breach of faith on the part of Ministers, besides periling their position.—Sir John Trellawny, it will be seen, is prepared to resume his anti-Church-rate campaign.—The allied hypocrisy and bigotry of Reading met with a signal defeat yesterday by the triumphant return of Sir Francis Goldsmid, the Jew candidate, in preference to Mr. Benson, "the champion of Christianity."—We have reported elsewhere the resolutions passed at a meeting of schoolmasters, suggesting important alterations in the local examinations carried on by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which, if adopted, are likely to make the scheme more workable and efficient.

THE BOROUGH REPRESENTATION.

WHAT is to be done with our close boroughs? Are they to be dealt with in the coming Reform Bill, or are they to be reprieved "during pleasure"? We ask the question because we cannot distinctly gather from Mr. Bright's speech at Birmingham what are his expectations on this head, and because the *Daily News* has intimated, more than once, something like suspicion that Her Majesty's Ministers may possibly propose a re-distribution of borough seats in a Bill distinct from that in which they will enlarge the franchise. We will say nothing just now on the Parliamentary policy of dealing with the question of Reform in separate measures. It may, or it may not, be a wise expedient. It may, or it may not, conduce to an earlier and larger success. This only should be clearly understood—that a reduction of the suffrage qualification, severed from a transfer of seats from close to open boroughs, will never be accepted as a settlement of the Reform controversy—will not even effect the adjournment of it over a single session. The oligarchy may pass the one Bill and reject the other—but they will be greatly mistaken in supposing that they will thereby secure even a transient peace. We trust there will be no mistake on this head. If an extension of the suffrage be accepted without a re-distribution of seats, the one Bill can only be accepted as a leverage for obtaining the other—for alone, and apart from all further change in our representative system, it would not only be worthless—it would be positively mischievous.

Considerable improvement, however, might be made in the representative machinery of our boroughs short of coming down to absolute extinction in any case. Most of us have been so intent upon the mischief resulting from very small boroughs, as hardly to have appreciated the evils of very large ones. It is now coming to be evident that, beyond a certain limit of population, the larger they are, the closer they are. Add to the numbers of their existing constituencies, to the extent of one half or more, and you increase to that amount the difficulties of free election. The expense already excludes all, or nearly all, but the wealthiest candidates—what will it do when these overgrown constituencies are nearly doubled? All candidates except such as are possessed of means large enough to be able to throw away a moderate fortune at every election, will be hopelessly shut out from every populous place. There may have been good reason in olden times for calling up representatives in pairs—but has not that reason long since become obsolete? Why should not every borough having more than (say) five thousand electors, and enjoying the right of returning two members to Parliament, be divided into two districts, each sending one? We have not heard that where this arrangement does hold, the quality of the representation has suffered in consequence. The single boroughs, where they are populous, are quite as discreet in their choice as the double ones. As a commencement of an improved system, we would suggest this division of overgrown constituencies. It would make no difference in the number of representatives in any case—but it would assuredly secure greater freedom and variety of choice. Indeed, we are decidedly of opinion that no borough constituency should return more than one member.

Lord Derby's Administration, it will be remembered, included in their Reform Bill a redistribution of Parliamentary seats—to a very trifling extent, we admit—but to an extent that sufficed for the recognition of the principle. Lord John Russell, too, in the sketch of his measure which he gave to the moribund House, distinctly avowed his intention of dealing with some thirty of the smallest boroughs. We can hardly bring ourselves to believe that this pledge will not be honestly and substantially redeemed. We can hardly think that Mr. Lowe's counsels will prevail in a Cabinet of which Milner Gibson and Charles Villiers are members—and which, it is evident, is not yet distrusted by Mr. Bright. Mr. Cardwell, surely, is not the man to speak as he did the other day at Oxford of the coming Reform Bill, unless it were intended to comprehend something more than a mere extension of the suffrage. It would prove but a miserable short-sighted policy to attempt to defraud the public, by any sleight-of-hand manoeuvre, of that part of Reform to which it attaches quite as much importance as to a lower suffrage. It might, indeed, answer, for the session, in the House of Commons—but only for the session, and not at all out-of-doors. And it would inevitably hurry on the very change which it is designed to stave off. An extended franchise without a moderate re-distribution of seats will exaggerate all the evils of the present system. The difference between small constituencies and large ones will be proportionably greater than ever—for the most striking additions to the number of electors will be made just where they will be

most useless, if not positively mischievous. Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and the metropolitan boroughs will become unmanageable from their size—whilst Harwich, Eye, Thetford, Abingdon, and similar constituencies will not be appreciably increased.

It is utterly puerile, therefore, to hope to preserve intact the present anomalous arrangement under even a moderate increase of voters. The discrepancies exhibited by the system as it now stands are wider than any sophistry can successfully cover. They will not bear stretching by whatever process. The public mind, apathetic as it is, will scarcely endure any flagrant enhancement of the inequalities of representation. Custom may have made it callous to the thing as it has become familiar—but its acquiescence in any plan which would make it more grotesque, and out of sight more indefensible, cannot be safely calculated upon. We are not sure, indeed, that were an extended franchise given and a better allocation of representative power withheld, Conservatism itself would not speedily cry out for an alteration. Because, if we could imagine the arrangement to hold good for a General Election or two, we feel convinced that it would bring the extremes of democracy and Toryism face to face. All intermediate opinions would disappear from the House of Commons—numbers would be brought into direct collision with privilege—and the contention would be between the mob and the oligarchy.

Of course the Whigs, if they contemplate thus reforming the House of Commons by halves, must have made up their minds that the latter half will follow the former. If so, we are not sure that they are out in their calculations. A measure fixing a ten-pound franchise for counties, and a six-pound franchise for boroughs, succeeded immediately by a General Election, would be likely enough so far to redress the balance of political parties, as to make a much greater change than can now be proposed in the distribution of seats feasible and easy. When once the qualification of the voter is fixed, the apprehensions of the middle class will pass away. Reform in the direction they most dreaded will remove their objection to Reform in the direction they most desired. The latter will be welcomed as a counterpoise to the former. Consequently, we are not over solicitous as to the method of tactics to be adopted. Of this we are quite sure—that no one step can be taken without necessitating the next. If the first step taken is to be an extension of the franchise, the majority of constituencies will soon insist upon the second. Jealousy and mistrust, well or ill founded, might indispose the existing race of electors to share their political power with a lower class—but when that power has been shared, no such unworthy motive will remain to indispose them to a re-distribution of seats. The worst will have already overtaken them—the worst, we mean, as interpreted by their own fears. The oligarchy may have a greater dread of what remains—but the great body of middle-class electors will see nothing in it but a mitigation of their own comparative loss. To them it will be no matter of alarm to transfer a member from Abingdon to Birkenhead, even to a multiplication of the process a hundred-fold. If it affect the relative standing of their class, it will be for the better rather than for the worse. At any rate, Reform will have ceased to be a bugbear with the constituencies.

"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?"

THE *Times* has just hit upon a notable discovery. John Bright is extinct. As a politician he is nowhere—as an agitator he is without followers. The war with Russia, the Government of India, the Reform Bill of last autumn, have strangled his power. No one now cares to know his opinion—not even his own constituency. He is politically dead. The *Times* has devoted a long leader to prove it. "He ought to be dead—he is dead—he must be dead—he shall be dead." This is a correct summary of the article on the Birmingham Reform Meeting. Of one thing, certainly, the *Times* has left the world in no doubt—it's own wish in the matter. But if that wish had been consciously realised, why be at such earnest pains to prove the fact? Death is usually self-demonstrative enough to convince the hardest sceptic. It generally exhibits proofs so palpable that the finest writing in the world can only enfeeble them. If Mr. Bright's political essence have exhaled from him, as the *Times* labours hard to prove, that journal, *more suo*, would have left him alone.

Can we unriddle this mystery? Is this an attempt to cover another egregious mistake in the recent management of this paper? The *Times* did not report Mr. Bright's speech in full by "the International Telegraph." Why? The resolution not to do so must have been taken before the Birmingham meeting was held. It was not, therefore, owing to any failure in that

meeting, if failure there was, that the custom of the establishment was departed from in this instance. But the *Times* probably did not take into its calculations that other daily journals, aye! penny journals, would supply the deficiency, and be beforehand with it in information. Such, however, was the case. Its eagerness to inflict mortification on Mr. Bright exposed it to a flank thrust from its contemporaries, and it received a cruel wound in a tender place—the enterprising spirit of its management. To pull out this shaft, and hide the gaping wound, required all its consummate address and matchless impudence. It was compelled to give one of Mr. Bright's speeches at full length on Monday which some other journals had given on the preceding Saturday. If the hon. member for Birmingham had lost all consequence in the eyes of the public, it would never, under such humiliating circumstances, have given it at all. But the *Times* before Monday became aware of its blunder, and smarted under its effects. To be beaten in the early record of public intelligence by a penny broadsheet! Surely this was enough to make the Thunderer cry out to Mr. Bright, the occasion of it—

"Of one, or both of us, the time is come;"

and so it affected to treat Mr. Bright as beneath consideration, and, like Jack Falstaff on Shrewsbury plain, ran its rapier into the supposed dead body of its great adversary's reputation. With a gallantry peculiar to itself, "thrice it slew the slain."

We know not precisely what may be John Bright's age, but certainly he has not passed what men call "the prime of life;" and yet, within the comparatively short space of his public career, he has done more things whereby he will be remembered with grateful respect by coming generations than most men of his day. Why, the very indifference which now, like a flapping mainsheet, obstructs the progress of reform, comes out of that fulness of bread which he was one of the chief instruments in obtaining for his countrymen. In this, the first grand work to which John Bright consecrated his youthful energies, he was fortunate enough to achieve success. But in what he failed he proved himself a more heroic man than in what he accomplished. History, whenever he sits to her for his portrait, will select just that moment in his career which the spiteful-hearted writer in the *Times* has marked out for his contempt, and will prefer the dying lion at which the jackass hurled his cowardly heels to the lion when he had hunted down his quarry. Posterity, who will be better able than we to take a calm survey of the policy of the Russian war, and all its results for humanity, will look with admiration bordering upon awe upon the man who, in obedience to the highest instincts, stripped himself of popularity and of well-nigh everything which a man of spirit holds dear, and bravely but hopelessly breasted the maddening tide of furious passions which swept over the face of the country; or, perchance, choosing rather to give prominence to his statesmanship than his heroism, History will depict him delivering one of those grand and massive orations on the government of India which they who best know that splendid dependency have declared to contain the wisest counsels ever addressed to the British Legislature on a subject so generally unknown. Even now these efforts constitute for John Bright a passport to the respect of the great men of his country—and it is to these that such men as Lord John Russell, Graham, Gladstone, Stanley, and Disraeli would refer for proof of his eminent abilities and transcendent power. As to Parliamentary Reform, we are not yet "out of the wood." But let a time of trouble come upon this nation to shake the middle class once more into earnestness, and to awaken the working men to a consciousness of their political humiliation, and we venture to predict that Mr. Bright's sketch of a Reform Bill will be reverted to with reverential regrets, and the wonder will be that the generation who had the chance of passing such a measure looked coldly upon it, lest a movement in its favour might disturb the steadiness of commercial prosperity.

Mr. Bright self-extinguished! We wonder who may be the anonymous scribe who chuckled over that article in Monday's *Times*.

"I, said the sparrow,
With my bow and arrow,
I killed Cock Robin."

Well, well. Now go away to your club and enjoy your ephemeral reputation! "Verily, you have your reward." Make much of it, man, for it will not last long! If ever your name is handed down to posterity it will excite just the same sort of curiosity as that of the lunatic who tried to destroy York Minster with fire. It will be referred to as a proof that, in these our days, idiots were not properly taken care of by their friends!

WORKING OF THE NEW MEDICAL ACT.

The Medical Registration Act of 1858, ostensibly designed to prevent persons who have no legal qualification from assuming a designation implying its possession, has proved to be a bungling piece of legislation, and an instrument in the hands of medical orthodoxy for endeavouring to prevent any one from practising the healing art, except such as are duly registered under its provisions. It might have been thought that the established schools would have been satisfied with the advantage given by the Act which provides that, "After the 1st of July, 1859, no medical practitioner shall be entitled to recover any charge for attendance or medicine, or the performance of any operation, unless he shall prove upon trial that he is registered under this Act;" and, further, that non-registered persons should not be officers of poor-law unions, that registered persons should not be liable to serve on juries, and so on. But this protection does not suffice to the legally-qualified profession. The Act is used to put down, not quackery, but long-established efficiency. Several cases of conviction have come under our notice. In each, the victim was a medical man of established reputation years before the Bill was passed in Parliament. The Act put in force by the jealousy or spite of medical rivals, and interpreted by injudicious or ignorant magistrates, is found to be, as many suspected from the first, a handle for putting down medical dissent, or worrying proved but unregistered efficiency. One or two cases will exhibit its injurious operation.

Convictions have been obtained before magistrates at Oldham, Liverpool, and Manchester, for non-compliance with the 40th section of the Medical Registration Act, which provides as follows:—"Any person who shall wilfully or falsely pretend to be, or take, or use the name or title of a physician, doctor of medicine, licentiate in medicine and surgery, bachelor of medicine, general practitioner, or apothecary, or any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is registered under this Act, or that he is recognised by law as a physician, or surgeon, or licentiate in medicine and surgery, or a practitioner in medicine, or an apothecary, shall, upon a summary conviction for any such offence, pay a sum not exceeding 20/-" It was given in evidence in each of these cases, that the defendants were men of established reputation. Mr. Staveacre, of Oldham, had carried on business as a surgeon for upwards of forty years, and according to the testimony even of the presiding magistrate, occupies a distinguished position in that locality. This experienced practitioner is suddenly convicted on the information of a Scotch graduate, who had resided only a few months in Oldham, of having "wilfully and falsely pretended to be a surgeon, &c., implying that he was registered under the Act, or recognised by law as a practitioner in medicine," while, in point of fact, he appears to have prescribed medicine, and to have been recognised as a successful surgeon, before the prosecutor went to college. That he was not registered was owing to causes over which he had now no control. Again, in the Liverpool case it was shown that Mr. Hallows, the defendant, had been practising as an apothecary legally qualified for thirty-seven years, perhaps before Mr. Fitz Patrick, a medical man who brought the charge against him, was born. It appears, also, according to his own evidence, that this Mr. Fitz Patrick had been surgeon to the Poor-law Union, that he was suspended, and that the party who was appointed during his suspension was this very Mr. Hallows! From this case it is clear that the object of the Act is not to protect the public, but to invest registered practitioners with exclusive privileges. The letter of the law enables the legally qualified but delinquent practitioner to wreak his spite upon one more competent, but unregistered. In Manchester Mr. Storey was convicted in a penalty of 10/- for using the term "surgeon," though it was shown that his brass plate had been put up twenty years ago, and though Mr. Maude, the magistrate, averred that there was nothing against the defendant's ability.

There is another case deserving of notice, in which the prosecuted, Mr. W. Smith of Oldham, was a homeopath. In the course of the trial it was stated by that gentleman that he had a diploma from the Homeopathic College, Philadelphia—a legal title according to the provisions of the Act—and he requested an adjournment of the case, in order to prove that he had done everything consistent with his position to obtain registration; that the matter was at the very time before the Medical Council; and they had not decided on his case, although they had it under consideration. But no! his prosecutors would have their "pound of flesh" without delay. He might establish a legal claim to use M.D., but the letter of the law was against him—he had

not registered—and the opportunity of convicting one of the new school was too precious to be lost. Such professional vindictiveness is paltry and spiteful. We only regret that the law of the land should give it scope, and be so little in harmony with the dictates of justice and fair competition. The very disadvantages under which Mr. Smith laboured ought to have been a reason for forbearance till the Medical Council had decided on his claim to be registered. For, as he remarks in a local journal,—

To understand the merits of my case, it should be known that we have no homeopathic colleges, as yet, established in this country, and that homeopathic students who desire to practise *under authority* are obliged, under present circumstances, to obtain their diplomas from such sources as are open to them. The medical corporations in this country (with one honourable exception) have refused to grant their licenses to students of medicine who were believed or known to have homeopathic leanings. In 1851 the University of Edinburgh refused its degree of doctor of medicine to Mr. Alfred G. Pope, because he would give no pledge that he would not examine into the claims of homeopathy, or return his diploma if his examination should convince him of its truth. So recently, also, as 1857, Mr. Harvey (the son of his worship the Mayor of Sal-ford) was refused his M.D. degree at Aberdeen, I think, for similar reasons.

These illustrations of the working of this clumsy Protection Act will not conciliate public opinion in its favour. Such paltry persecutions will only recoil upon the heads of those who have recourse to legal pains and penalties. The ingenuity of quacks will evade its provisions—it is the honest and successful practitioners who have at present been the victims of this *ex post facto* law. There may be advantages in this Parliamentary enactment in preventing a medical man from sailing under false colours, but in order that they may be fairly secured, it does not appear to us necessary that an Act should be in operation so loosely worded as to confound what is optional with what is compulsory, and so vague in some of its provisions—perhaps purposely so—that a Liverpool magistrate ignorantly talks of it as “requiring all persons who practise as surgeons to be registered as such.” “The Medical Act,” as is remarked in *Notes of a New Truth*, “has no clause to prevent any one practising medicine or surgery. It is purely an act to enable the legally qualified practitioner to be distinguished from the person who has no legal qualification. Yet medical men and magistrates are perverting the Act, in making the attempt to prevent men, even medical men, practising medicine.” In two of the trials adverted to above, the terms of the Act were so unequivocally condemned from the Bench that we hope it will be amended, if not repealed, during the coming session.

FUNERAL OF LORD MACAULAY.

On Monday afternoon the funeral of Lord Macaulay was solemnised at Westminster Abbey.

At twenty-five minutes to twelve the private procession was formed at the deceased peer's residence, Holly Lodge, Campden-hill, in the presence of two or three hundred persons, chiefly residents in the locality, who assembled to testify their respect for the departed nobleman. The family cortége, which consisted of a hearse drawn by six horses, three mourning coaches, and a brougham, was remarkably unostentatious. The chief mourners were the Rev. J. Macaulay and Mr. Macaulay, jun., C. L. Macaulay, Esq., and George Trevelyan, Esq., who were seated in the first carriage. S. F. Ellis, Esq., E. Cropper, Esq., J. Cropper, jun., Esq., and H. Holland, Esq., were conveyed in the second carriage. The procession, after leaving Holly Lodge, turned down Campden-hill at the ordinary funeral pace, and in two or three minutes entered the main road of Kensington. The shops were nearly all partially closed, and as the procession passed on the bell of Kensington parish church tolled in solemn recognition.

At Hyde-park-corner the carriages of noblemen and others, in accordance with the previous arrangements, swelled the procession, now no longer private, but an impressive public testimonial to the character and genius of the deceased. The procession was now of enormous length, probably a hundred vehicles having been added to it, and as it continued down Grosvenor-place the spectacle was one of imposing solemnity. The route from Grosvenor-place was through Lower Grosvenor-place into Victoria-road, which was entered at twenty-five minutes to one, by Buckingham Palace, and through Birdcage-walk. In the pathway of St. James's Park skirting this thoroughfare were large bodies of spectators, who became increasingly numerous as the procession neared George-street.

It was five minutes to one when the Abbey was reached, amid the tolling of the bell and a universal demonstration of respect on the part of the congregated thousands.

The pall-bearers were:—

The Lord Chancellor.	Lord John Russell.
The Earl of Carlisle.	Duke of Argyll.
Earl Shelburne.	The Speaker.
Earl Stanhope.	Sir David Dundas.
Sir Henry Holland, Bart.	The Dean of St. Paul's (Dr. Millman).

The congregation included distinguished representatives of both Houses of Parliament, of the clergy,

of literature and science, the bar, the army and navy, and other leading professions. Amongst them were the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Monteagle, Lord Belper, Lord Cranworth, Lord Radstock, Lord Broughton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Lord Harry Vane, M.P., Lord H. Lennox, M.P., Sir E. Cobbold, M.P., the Right Hon. Mr. Massey, M.P., Mr. W. Ewart, M.P., Captain Hanbury, M.P., Alderman Salomons, M.P., Mr. John Locke, M.P., Mr. Jos. Locke, M.P., Mr. Charles Forster, M.P., Mr. C. Buxton, M.P., Lord Stanley, M.P., Mr. Mellot, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. G. Baines, M.P., Mr. E. James, M.P., Mr. J. Greene, M.P., Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. C. Austin, Q.C., Mr. Alexander, Q.C., the Recorder of London, Mr. A. B. Beresford Hope, the Rev. Dr. Hook (Dean of Chichester), Dr. Hawtrey (Provost of Eton), the Master of Harrow, Dr. Stanley (Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford), Rev. T. Binney, Rev. J. V. Povah (minor canon of St. Paul's), W. Scott, G. Lushington, Sir John Lawrence, Mr. W. M. Thackray, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Charles Knight, Dr. Forbes Winslow, Mr. M. J. Higgins, Mr. Mangels, of the Indian Council, Mr. Balls, deputy-mayor of Cambridge, &c.

The service was commenced by the Rev. Canon Jennings. As the coffin was borne onwards to the choir the choristers sang the fine composition of Purcell, “I am the Resurrection and the Life.” When arrived at the choir the psalm, “Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling-place,” was chanted, and the lesson appointed for such service was read. The anthem was from Spohr’s “Last Judgment,” “Blessed for ever are they that die trusting in God.” This portion of the service being concluded, the coffin was carried to the grave, the dean and clergy standing upon an eminence, the mourners and pall-bearers formed in a circle round the grave. The choir sang the anthem of Purcell, “Man that is born of woman.” Handel’s Funeral Anthem, composed for one of the Georgian Queens, the words altered to suit the occasion—

His body is buried in peace,
But his name liveth for evermore,

and “The Dead March in Saul” were also performed by Dr. Turle on the organ during the ceremony. The dean read portions of the service, and when he came to those sublime words, “Ashes to ashes, dust to dust,” the personal friends of the illustrious deceased could be at once distinguished from the depth of their emotion. In a gallery immediately over the grave were three ladies in deep black, who seemed utterly overpowered with grief. The service occupied about an hour. At its close, the chief mourners took a last view of the grave and coffin, and then silently quitted the scene. The barriers being now thrown down, the crowd of spectators were allowed to approach the verge of the grave.

The little spot selected for the resting-place of the historian is at the innermost part of Poet's-corner, at the very foot of Westmacott's monument to that genius whom Macaulay delighted to honour—the mild and gentle Addison. It is only the monument, however, which is here, for Addison himself sleeps far away from the great essayist of the nineteenth century, in the north aisle of Henry VII.'s chapel. Closest to the coffin of Lord Macaulay is that of the celebrated Dr. Parr, who in his lifetime possessed, perhaps, even a greater amount of learning than our brilliant historian, but who, unlike him, went down to the grave without leaving a single record of the vastness of his intellectual stores behind. Almost by the side of the grave which was closed on Monday rest the remains of him “who died friendless and lone,” the still more gifted Sheridan. By the side of the latter are the graves of Samuel Johnson and David Garrick, while at the foot, and almost overlooking the dark aperture opened for the late Lord Macaulay, is the monument to Campbell—at whose funeral Macaulay was himself a pall-bearer. The graves or monuments of Pope, Milton, Butler, Mason, Camden, Congreve, and others, though all in Poet's-corner, are more distant from that where the poet and historian rests. The last time the pavement of the Poet's-corner was disturbed was on the occasion of the funeral of Campbell.

SIR JOHN TRELAWNY ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

According to his annual custom Sir JOHN TRELAWNY met his constituents at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, on Tuesday evening. In the course of his speech, making special allusion to the subject of national defences—a subject of great importance—he quoted the expressed opinion of Mr. Cobden in the House of Commons, to the effect that if the country were in danger of invasion by any foreign foe he would be ready to vote 500,000,000^{l.} or 5,000,000,000^{l.} for our defence, as evincing the anxiety of even the most economically disposed, and the most ardent in the support of peace principles, to guard the honour and integrity of the country. In explanation of how the public money had gone during the past year, Sir John entered into the facts recently elicited with respect to the mismanagement and jobbery in connexion with our dockyards and public establishments, and the corrupt manner in which contracts were given, for the sake of political support. The honourable gentleman approved of the volunteer movement, and suggested that it might be carried out so as to put our army somewhat on the footing of that of the United States, where the regular army did not consist of more than 10,000 or

12,000 men, and was composed chiefly of the skilled and scientific branches of the service—the artillery and sappers and miners, leaving the rest to a trained body of volunteers and militia, who would at any time be embodied for service when required. He disapproved of the 10,000,000^{l.} proposed to be expended in fortifications and new guns. Sir John then came to the question of Church-rates, and argued at some length in support of the abolition of that impost.

He proceeded to test Lord Derby's consistency on this subject, by showing that the noble lord—who now contended that to take away Church-rates as a means of supporting the National Church was to rob the poor of their inheritance—had himself, in 1832, been instrumental in the abolition of the vestry-cess in Ireland, which was the Church-rate there. If it was a charge upon property, and if to take it away was to rob the poor of their inheritance, Lord Derby, as an owner of Irish property which benefited by that change, had robbed the poor of their inheritance. Noticing the scheme recently propounded by some bishops and eminent members of the Church for raising 1,000,000^{l.} by the sale of livings in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, and another million by subscription, in order to devote the whole to the erection and endowment of 600 new churches, the honourable baronet entered into a calculation, showing how much better a part of this money would be applied in substitution of Church-rates, and how much of the sums at present collected as Church-rates was expended illegally. It was shown by the case of Ireland, where no Church-rates had existed for many years, and by the case of Tavistock itself, where it was found very easy to support the Church without this rate, that the fabric could be maintained by voluntary effort; and the bishops themselves proved the same thing by proposing to build and endow so many new churches by subscriptions.

After some further remarks on the subject, to the effect that all parties were now aware that something must be done in the matter, and that the upholders of Church-rates had lost much by not giving way at an earlier period, when a more easy settlement would have satisfied the public than the sweeping change they would now insist upon, Sir John treated of the question of Parliamentary Reform, advising all parties to take warning by the Church-rate agitation, and consent to a wide and liberal measure of reform, while yet the country, being in a state of quietness and prosperity, was disposed to reason with them. He concluded by saying if the present Government dealt honestly and boldly with this subject, they had every chance of a prolonged tenure of power. A vote of confidence in the honourable baronet was then unanimously passed.

THE RIFLE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

At a meeting at Lowestoft on Wednesday evening, Admiral Sir Charles Napier urged the seafaring population to come forward and enrol themselves as naval volunteers. He was not one to say that the poor man should be the first to serve and fight, if it were necessary; but every man, from the Prince of royal blood down to the poorest in the land, ought to come forward, if it were necessary for him to do so, for the defence of the country.

The Duke of Newcastle made some remarks on the rifle corps system at Worksop on Wednesday. He enforced the importance of battalion drill, said the cost of the uniform should not exceed 4*l.* per man, and gave it as his opinion that grey-brown was the best colour, and recommended them, if possible, to have the representatives of all classes in a corps, and not to be exclusive. He also said that the number of volunteers was daily increasing throughout the country, and he was fully persuaded that before next summer was over there would be such a volunteer force throughout the length and breadth of this kingdom as would strike terror into the minds of those who might still have a disposition to attempt an invasion of our shores.

Sir Walter Trevelyan has addressed a letter to the mayor of Morpeth, communicating the reasons why he declines to support the volunteer movement in that district. He aims to show that such movements tend to encourage foreign aggression on our part, and he protests against our home defences being weakened by the despatch of a powerful armament to the other side of the globe for the purpose of waging an unjustifiable war with China.

It is announced, without any circumlocution, that a Government circular has reached Cork authorising the formation of a Volunteer corps, to be composed of the civil servants in the employment of the Crown, such as Custom-house, Excise, and Post-office officials. It is added that invitations have been given to parties in public employment, such as those of telegraph and railway companies and banks, either to associate themselves in a corps, or if not sufficiently numerous, to join such a body as might be formed by the civil servants. The Mayor has subscribed 1,000*l.*

The Council of the Civil Service Brigade, composed of representatives from the several departments in which separate corps have been formed, assembled for the first time on Saturday, at the Audit-office, Somerset House, when it was announced that the total strength of the brigade already amounted to 660 effective and 410 honorary members; and it was decided to apply immediately to the Lord Lieutenant for authority to increase the effective strength of the corps from 400, for which number the Queen's sanction has already been obtained, to 1,000 men—a number which, it is anticipated, from the daily accessions of recruits, will shortly be attained.

DISABILITIES OF AMERICAN PERSONS OF COLOUR.

The following correspondence has recently taken place between Miss S. P. Remond, a free-born American lady of colour, and Mr. Dallas, the American Minister in this country, from which it seems that a visa to Miss Remond's passport has been refused by the American Minister on the sole ground that she is a person of colour:—

(1.)
6, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, W.C.,
Dec. 12, 1859.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that a short time since I went to the office of the American Embassy to have my passport vised for France.

I should remark that my passport is an American one, granted to me in the United States, and signed by the Minister in due form. It states what is the fact, that I am a citizen of the United States. I was born in Massachusetts.

Upon my asking to have my passport vised at the American Embassy, the person in the office refused to affix the visa, on the ground that I am a person of colour.

Being a citizen of the United States, I respectfully demand as my right that my passport be vised by the Minister of my country.

As I am desirous of starting for the continent, I must request an answer at your earliest convenience.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

SARAH P. REMOND.

The Hon.—Dallas, American Minister,
24, Portland-place.

(2.)
Legation of the United States,
London, Dec. 14, 1859.

Miss Sarah P. Remond.—I am directed by the Minister to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 12th inst., and to say in reply, he must, of course, be sorry if any of his countrywomen, irrespective of colour or extraction, should think him frivolously disposed to withhold from them facilities in his power to grant for travelling on the continent of Europe, but when the indispensable qualification for an American passport, that of "United States citizenship," does not exist; when, indeed, it is manifestly an impossibility by law that it should exist, a just sense of his official obligations under instructions received from his Government as long ago as the 8th July, 1856, and since then strictly conformed to, constrains him to say that the demand of Miss Sarah P. Remond cannot be complied with.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
BENJ. MORAN, Assistant-Secretary of Legation.

(3.)

Sir.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date.

The purport of your communication is most extraordinary. You now lay down the rule that persons free-born in the United States, and who have been subjected all their lives to the taxation and other burdens imposed upon American citizens, are to be deprived of their rights as such, merely because their complexions happen to be dark, and that they are to be refused the aid of the Ministers of their country, whose salaries they contribute to pay.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
SARAH P. REMOND.

PASSPORT.—I, the undersigned Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request all whom it may concern, to permit safely and freely to pass Sarah P. Remond, a citizen of the United States, and in case of need to give her all lawful aid and protection.

Given under my hand and the impression of my seal of the Department of State of the City of Washington, the 10th day of September, A.D. 1858, in the eighty-third year of the Independence of these United States.

Department of State.

LEWIS CASS.

We may then conclude that it is the law of the Federation that no person of African blood can be "a citizen of the United States."

AUSTRIAN AND PAPAL ATROCITIES IN ITALY.

Mr. Layard, who has recently been in Italy, bears the following important testimony in a letter to the *Times*:—

Sir.—The outrages attributed to the Austrian authorities in Italy, both on Austrian subjects and those now unhappily committed to their care by the Pope and the Italian princes, have been so frequently denied, that during a recent visit to that country I was anxious to obtain some positive evidence on the subject. I have now received from Milan three documents which so fully illustrate these barbarous acts of vengeance that I consider it a duty to make them as public as possible.

In the year 1849, on the Emperor's birthday, a woman of bad character, living near the Duomo, at Milan, suspended from her window the Austrian colours. This demonstration on the part of an Italian created some irritation among the passers-by. In a *café* near were some Austrian officers, who, there is reason to suspect, instigated the woman to show the colours, and were watching the result. An altercation soon arose, and a crowd was collected. Suddenly a party of soldiers closed the street, and arrested those who were in it. Of the forty-two thus seized, twenty were condemned to be flogged, receiving from fifty to thirty blows each; fourteen to imprisonment, for different periods, in irons, and the remainder were released. I have before me the original notification of the sentence. Like other documents of a similar kind that have been preserved, it is without signature, even an Austrian officer having been probably ashamed to affix his name to so infamous a document. It is simply dated "Milan, from the Military Government, August 23, 1849." Of those condemned to be flogged, many are very young men, there being two boys of seventeen. The list concludes with the names of two women, who are thus described:—

"19. Galli Ernesta, from Cremona, aged twenty years, a singer, to forty stripes;

"20. Conti Maria, from Florence, aged eighteen years, a singer, to thirty stripes."

Two girls of eighteen and twenty, flogged for being guilty, according to the sentence, "of the blackest ingratitude" (*la più nera ingratitudine*, and of *scanda-*

lose dimostrazioni antipolitiche), condemned by a military tribunal without trial or proof, and solely to gratify the vengeance of a party of Austrian officers!

But the second document to which I desire to call attention is, if possible, even more infamous. It is an attested copy, under the municipal seal, of the receipt given for the money which the municipality was compelled to pay for the expenses incurred in this barbarous outrage. It is signed Setmütz (chief auditor), Wonesch (Provost), and Mauler (Major of the Archduke Albert Regiment). I translate the items literally:—

	Fl. lr.
"Paid for bandages prescribed by the doctor, according to annexed account, No. 1.....	2 16
"Paid for vinegar and ice used in a similar purpose, according to annexed account, No. 2.....	3 1 1-5
"Paid six soldiers who were chosen to nurse these flogged citizens (<i>queste civile castigati</i>) at 40 lr., M. C., a-head	4 0
"For sixty sticks used for the above-mentioned purpose, at 8 lr., M. C., each stick.....	8 0
"In addition, for forty sticks employed in flogging the citizens arrested on the 15th, 17th, and 23rd of July, and expenses	5 20
"Total.....	22 37 1-5

The order for the paying of this sum was signed by Radetzky, but it was merely communicated to the municipality, and then, out of very shame, withdrawn. But so deeply was this insult felt by even the nominees of the Austrian Government, that, when on the death of the Field-Marshal, the municipality was ordered to attend his public funeral, the Podesta alone (one Sobrondi, a mere creature of the Austrians) obeyed, the entire body keeping away, notwithstanding the threats of the authorities.

It may be said that these occurrences are of some years back; but that this infamous system of flogging women was persevered in to the last is proved by the third document in my possession. It is a Circular of the Imperial Vice-Government of Lombardy, dated January 22, 1859, and consequently immediately before the war, and entitled, "Relating to the Execution of Corporal Punishment to be inflicted on Women." It declares that the Minister of Justice, in concert with the Ministers of the Interior and of Finance, had determined that the wives of gaolors and their female servants who should be found best fitted to the work (*che si troveranno a ciò più adatte*) should be employed, and should be paid at the rate of twenty soldi of new money a-head for each victim.

Of the atrocities committed during the occupation of the Papal and Tuscan territories by the Austrians ample evidence has been furnished by the documents found in the archives, and published by the order, or under the sanction, of the Provisional Governments. That they were committed in the Legations with the approval of the Pope is shown by a letter from Radetzky replying to some proposal (the nature of which has not been yet discovered) of the present Cardinal Savelli for the treatment of political offenders. The Marshal declares "that he should feel himself dishonoured as a man and as a soldier" were he to put his name to a document such as that proposed to him. An Austrian General outlives by a Christian priest! In the horrible history of the cruelties perpetrated during the Austrian occupation of Bologna the Pope is, I am assured, only found interfering on one occasion. On the side of mercy and justice? No. But to grant a dispensation to an Austrian officer for the execution of a boy of seventeen, who had been condemned to death when a year under the legal age.

The above facts, to which could be added very many more inspiring equal horror, are surely sufficient to account for the hatred of the Italians to the Austrian rule, and to the rule of the Pope and of those princes who have placed Italy at the mercy of Austrian soldiers. They are well worthy the earnest consideration of such Englishmen as are desirous of seeing that rule, at least in the case of the Pope, restored.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
Jan. 6. A. H. LAYARD.

EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYED IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

A very interesting gathering recently took place at Mangotsfield. Messrs. Wethered, Cossham, and Wethered entertained the men employed in their collieries, and their wives, with tea and cake, in the Independent and Primitive Methodist Chapels. After tea a public meeting was held in each chapel. The men of Parkfield pit assembled in the Independent, and those of Cook's pit in the Primitive Methodist. Mr. Cossham presided at the Independent Chapel, his place being supplied by Mr. H. Wethered while he addressed the meeting in the Primitive Methodist Chapel. A hymn having been sung, the Rev. Mr. Edwards, curate of Mangotsfield, offered up prayer. Mr. Cossham then delivered an address, which was replete with words of wisdom and Christian sentiments, and which was delivered with much fervour and kindly feeling. He stated that there were 660 men and boys employed on their works; 306 were married, and had 814 children; that it was probable that at least there were 220 other persons, in one way or another, dependent on the works, making a total of 2,000. During the year ending December 25, out of 315 working days, the men had worked 300 days, and for the last two years no fatal accident had occurred in the works. 100 of the men and boys are members of Christian churches, and 200 are teetotalers. While the providential goodness of God was gratefully acknowledged, a very becoming mention was made of the forethought, carefulness, and sobriety of the men as an instrumental means of preservation from accidents, and the excellencies of Mr. Hedley, the manager, were duly mentioned. An earnest desire was manifested for the continued protection of Divine Providence, and that good feeling which exists to such a large extent between the employers

and the employed on Parkfield collieries. The Rev. Mr. Edwards next addressed the meeting, expressing the pleasure he felt at having the opportunity of witnessing such a scene as presented itself on that occasion, and earnestly urged attention to what had been advanced for the good of all concerned. Mr. H. Wethered next spoke, congratulating them on their increased prosperity. Mr. Thomas Hemmings, foreman of the underground work, congratulated his fellow-workmen on the advantages they enjoyed in having masters who cared for their interests in every way, and hoped that all would continue to cherish the kindly feeling that existed, and that if they were spared to meet again in a similar way, they would be found still more closely united in Christian friendship. The Rev. R. Hartley gave a short address on the importance of being good in order to do good. Mr. Cossham then distributed a number of books as prizes to those men and boys who had been the most remarkable for punctuality, diligence, and good conduct. At the Primitive Methodist Chapel Mr. J. Wethered presided, and distributed the prizes, which consisted of a choice selection of nearly 200 volumes from the Religious Tract Society's catalogue. The Pucklechurch Brass Band and the Coal Pit Heath Brass Band were engaged for the occasion, and greatly enlivened this entertainment for the hardy and useful sons of toil.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Amongst the visitors at Windsor Castle during the week have been the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the Countess Blucher, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Lieutenant-General Sir George Bowles. In the private chapel on Sunday, the service was performed by the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Rev. H. Ellison. The Dean administered the Holy Sacrament.

It is expected that her Majesty will arrive in town on the 23rd inst. On the 24th, the Queen will open Parliament, and, on the same afternoon, return to Windsor Castle.

The wedding-day of her Majesty and the Prince Consort (the 10th of February) will be celebrated at Windsor Castle, and, therefore, the return of the Court to town for the season, cannot fairly be anticipated before the middle or latter end of that month. *Court Journal.*

The Queen has sent a donation of 3*l.* to the family of Mr. Wyatt, a poor man residing in Durnford-place, Kentish-town, whose wife has recently given birth to three children.

Viscount Palmerston will give a grand full dress Parliamentary banquet on Monday, the 23rd inst., at Cambridge House, to the Speaker and a large party of the leading supporters of the Government in the House of Commons.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed the Rev. E. H. Beckles to be Bishop of Sierra Leone, in place of the Right Rev. John Bowen, deceased.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Glasgow on Thursday, it was agreed, on the motion of the Lord Provost, to present Sir John Lawrence with the freedom of the city.

Mr. Joseph Hough, of the Leeds Young Men's Christian Institute, a prizeman at the society's examinations in 1857, and who obtained several certificates in 1858, formerly teacher of mathematics at the Leeds Young Men's Christian Institute, and subsequently at the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, has received the appointment of assistant-astronomer in Lord Wrottesley's Observatory.

Mr. Bright, M.P., is to be present at a meeting of the Lancashire Reformers' Union, to be held in Manchester on Friday, the 20th inst., being the annual meeting of the association.

We believe we are correct in stating that the authorities have so strongly felt, from the beginning, the inadequacy of the evidence for the prosecution, that the Rev. Mr. Hatch has been allowed to remain at Newgate since his conviction, and that no steps whatever have been taken towards carrying out the sentence, up to the present time.—*Star.*

Lord Cowley, British Minister at the Imperial Court of the Tuilleries, arrived in London on Tuesday from Paris. He has been a visitor at Windsor Castle. On Saturday he took his departure for Paris, to resume his diplomatic duties as ambassador at the Court of France.

Mr. Atherton, the new Solicitor-General, was on Monday re-elected for Durham without opposition.

Law and Police.

TRIAL OF HUGHES, THE FRAUDULENT SOLICITOR.—In the Central Criminal Court the principal trial last week was that of David Hughes, solicitor. He was indicted for not surrendering after he had been adjudged a bankrupt, and also for having obtained money under false pretences, and having misappropriated a valuable security. It may be remembered that Hughes absconded and that he was brought back from Australia. He was carefully tried and found guilty. In passing sentence Baron Martin said it was clearly established that the prisoner had for a number of years acted as an attorney, and that he had by means of that position succeeded in gaining the confidence of his clients, and had got possession of their money upon the pretence that he could get higher interest for them than they could obtain from any other source, and that he for some time employed this money legitimately, but at length his avarice got the better of him, and he em-

ployed the money in land speculations of his own. There was no doubt that year after year those speculations had increased in embarrassment to him, and at length, in 1858, he found that he could not go on any longer, and he left this country with debts amounting to more than 160,000*l.* The crime he had committed was, in his opinion, a most base, scandalous, and ungrateful one. He had been the confidential solicitor of Mr. Hunt, one of the parties who had been defrauded, for more than twenty years, and in 1855 he gave him this pretended security for 1,000*l.*, having previously obtained from him all the money that he could take out of his business, and of the whole of which he had defrauded him. "The crime which he had committed," added the learned judge, "was most base, scandalous, and ungrateful. A man who committed a robbery upon the highway risked his liberty and the chance of entering into a personal conflict, in which he might be worsted with the person he desired to rob; but the prisoner's offence consisted in deceiving those who placed confidence in him, and who had no means of protecting themselves." Under these circumstances David Hughes, "as a warning and caution to others," was most properly sentenced to penal servitude for ten years. The prisoner seemed astounded at the sentence, and did not say a word, but walked quickly from the bar.

FALSE SIGNATURE TO A MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.—William Betts, described as a tailor's cutter, was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday for signing a false signature to a marriage certificate. Last September it appeared two persons, both manifestly under age, presented themselves to the Rev. St. Leger Brockman, assistant curate of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, to be married; the rev. gentleman demurred, and asked for the consent of the guardians, whereupon the boy who had come to be married (he is now between fifteen and sixteen) fetched the prisoner, who is the brother of the girl he was about to marry, and this person representing himself as the boy's uncle, and stating that his father and mother were dead, the marriage was solemnised. The defendant was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment additional to the period of his previous detention on the charge.

PICTURE FRAUD.—A Frenchman, calling himself Gibson, Gilson, Wastone, and other names, is in custody on a charge of defrauding M. Schendell, a Belgian artist. The man, with the aid of confederates, imposed upon Schendell by pretending to purchase a picture for "Lord de Hadford," residing at St. Mary-at-Hill! Wastone or Gilson pretended to act as agent for "Lord de Hadford," and actually sent a receipt for the picture, signed "De Hadford." The prisoner was remanded. The police are looking for his confederates. It appears that the name "De Hadford" was mistaken by the artist for that of Lord Hertford, so well known on the continent for lavish expenditure on works of art, &c.

ASSUMING THE STYLE OF SURGEON.—At the City Police Court, on Friday, Mr. R. B. B. Cobbett, on behalf of the Manchester Medico-Ethical Society, preferred a charge against Mr. John Story, of Butler-street, for the violation of the requirements of the new Medical Act. The case was precisely similar to one reported a few weeks ago in the *Guardian*, the defendant having inscribed the word "surgeon" after his name on his door, whereas he was not a registered practitioner according to the terms of the act. A technical objection, raised by Mr. Torr (who defended), that as the register for 1860 had not been seen, it was not really known whether the defendant was registered or not, was overruled; and the defendant, who, it was stated, has practised under the above style for about twenty years, was mulcted in the penalty of 10*l.*—*Manchester Guardian.*

Miscellaneous News.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The *Observer* publishes a rumour to the effect that the directors of the Great Ship Company have resigned, and also states that Mr. Lever has renewed his offer to charter the vessel.

NEW ARSENALS.—At a meeting of the Town-council of Birmingham last week the Mayor announced that it was the intention of the Government to establish a central arsenal, and that various sites had been spoken of as suitable. A memorial, pointing out the advantages of Birmingham for the purpose, was agreed to.

THE LINCOLN FRANKLIN STATUE ABANDONED.—1,500*l.* had been subscribed for a memorial to Sir John Franklin at Lincoln, and the Corporation voted 1,000*l.* to purchase a site in a square in the parish of St. Swithin. To carry out the plan a footpath in the square would have to be diverted. This the parish declined to allow by a majority of twenty-nine on a poll, and the money subscribed has consequently been returned to the donors.

THE KIDNAPPED CHILD.—The *Jewish Chronicle* states that the arrest of the inquisitor Filetti has not taken place, at the demand of the Mortara family. Signor Mortara, now in London, and almost in daily receipt of letters from his family, altogether denies the truth of the statement. He neither took any step as is imputed to him, nor did he authorise anybody else to act in this matter either for himself or his family.

THE RIFLED GUNS AT WOOLWICH.—The first ten guns made in the rifled ordnance factory at Woolwich, under the superintendence of Mr. John Anderson, were on Wednesday fired at the proof butt in the presence of Colonel Tulloch, Inspector of Artillery, and other officials. Mr. Anderson was highly complimented by Colonel Tulloch on the

remarkable success so promptly attained by the new establishment. It was stated that it will turn out for proof twenty guns per week, commencing with the present week; and before the end of the financial year will have completed a number far exceeding that anticipated. The number of men at present employed amounts to nearly 3,000 in the rifle department alone.

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION TO CHINA.—The naval and military arrangements for this expedition appear to be quietly maturing. We learn from the Cape de Verdes that the following ships had touched there in the early part of last month on their voyage to China:—Simeon and Sphynx, with gunboats Hardy and Havock; the Encounter and the gunboat Grasshopper; the Odin and the gunboats Weazel, Beagle, Flamer, and Snap.

DEATH CAUSED BY THE PRICK OF A NEEDLE.—A seamstress, named Margaret Dickson, residing in Cincinnati, actually thrust a needle into the hollow of her left hand. The pain at the instant was quite severe, but she thought nothing of it. On the morning of Friday the pain became almost unbearable, and, after suffering until Saturday morning, she died. The case entirely baffled the skill of her physician, and is almost without a parallel. *Toronto Echo.*

FALLING OF THE FRESHWATER CLIFFS.—It is with much regret that we chronicle the falling in of these celebrated cliffs over the famous cavern at Freshwater Gate, known to the visitor as Watcombe Bottom. The cliffs during the past week have fallen in proximity to the redoubt to some fearful extent into the sea. The slip was probably occasioned by the heavy beating and tempestuousness of the surf along that part of the coast, and the heavy rain which has fallen.—*Hants Independent.*

THE LATE MANCHESTER FINE ART EXHIBITION.—At the Manchester Town Hall, on Wednesday, a work of art was presented (by the guaranteees) to each member of the Executive Committee of the Art Treasures Exhibition, "on behalf of subscribers to the Guarantee Fund, who desire in this manner to record their unanimous and hearty acknowledgments of the zealous and unremitting services of the Executive Committee, and to offer their congratulations upon the successful accomplishment of their work."

DEATH THROUGH CHLOROFORM.—The *Scotsman* describes the death of Mr. Renwick, a surgeon of Alloa, from the effects of chloroform. He had suffered from what is called onychia, and a brother-surgeon called on Saturday to perform a slight operation. He took chloroform himself, and surprise was occasioned by Mr. Renwick not waking to consciousness when the operation was over. His breathing increased heavily. Surprise increased to alarm as all efforts to revive him proved unavailing. Ere long the breathing had subsided—life had gone. Mr. Renwick was much respected in the district. He had not attained his thirtieth year, and was recently married.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES IN EDINBURGH.—The three French Princes, the Duc d'Alençon, the Duc de Penthièvre, and the Prince de Condé, have commenced their studies at the High School, and have been enrolled as regular pupils in Dr. Schmitz's senior class. Their course of study is, we believe, confined to the classics and history, and in both departments their Royal Highnesses are said to be already well advanced, and may hope to carry off the highest honours of the school. In accordance with the wish of their Royal parents, the youthful princes join with the other pupils, in regular schoolboy fashion, in the amusements and sports of the playground, and they are said to be highly pleased with and very popular among their new companions. —*Edinburgh Paper.*

DECREASE OF CRIME IN THE WEST RIDING.—On Wednesday last, at the opening of the West Riding Quarter Sessions, at Wakefield, the Hon. Edwin Lascelles, chairman, said, in the course of his address to the Grand Jury, that the average number of cases at these sessions for the ten years prior to the alteration in the law was sixty. The number that day for trial was only twenty-three. There had been sixteen summary convictions, which, had not the law been altered, would have made the number altogether for trial thirty-nine. This was considerably below the former average, and was a very satisfactory state of things. The improvement was to be attributed, no doubt, in a great measure to the establishment of an institution (the county police) which was rather expensive, but which had worked exceedingly well, and he believed that great good had been effected by its establishment.—*Sheffield Independent.*

A SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.—A society has been formed. Its president is the Earl of Shaftesbury; the Bishops of Oxford and London, Mr. Gladstone, and Vice-Chancellor Page Wood are its vice-presidents. The committee consists of ladies and gentlemen, among whom are Mr. Akroyd, Mr. Stephen Cave, Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. John Stuart Mill, Mrs. Jameson, Miss Parkes, Miss Adelaide Proctor, Lady Elizabeth Cust, Mrs. Tait, and the Hon. Mrs. Cowper. "The object of this society, which has been sanctioned by the Council of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, is to promote the employment of women in occupations suitable for their sex, by collecting and diffusing useful information on the subject, by establishing an office which shall be a centre for inquiry, by practically ascertaining the capacity of women for some of the occupations hitherto closed to them, and by encouraging their better and more complete education. The committee will shortly open classes for the instruction of

women in book-keeping and other branches of business; and it is hoped that the pupils may be able to compete for certificates at the half-yearly examinations of the Society of Arts. The annual meeting of the society will be held at the same time and place as that of the Social Science Association, when a report of the proceedings will be presented." Membership consists in a donation of 5*l.*, or an annual subscription of 10*s.* Subscriptions and donations are received for special objects, or for the general fund, at Messrs Coutts, Strand; and by Miss Emily Faithfull, the secretary, at the office, 19, Langham-place, Regent-street, W. Post-office orders payable to Miss Emily Faithfull.

AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Another Arctic expedition is preparing to start next spring. Dr. I. I. Hayes, the surgeon of the Kane expedition, will be at the head of it, and it will be entirely sustained by the scientific associations of the United States, which have entered into it with great interest. The leading object will be to complete the explorations commenced by Dr. Kane, and settle the question of the open Polar Sea and the other scientific problems connected with it. The French Geographical Society and other eminent societies have expressed a wish to contribute to the funds for this expedition, but there is a very just ambition to make it exclusively American. The amount required is only 30,000 dollars. As there is no reason for following the course of former explorations again, Dr. Hayes proposes to push rapidly up the Kennedy channel, and directly on towards the pole with as little delay as possible.—*Canadian News.*

TRAMWAYS.—The expediency of laying tramways along the principal traffic routes of the city having been frequently brought under the consideration of the Commissioners of Sewers, Mr. Heywood, their engineer and surveyor, was directed to report upon the subject generally, but more particularly with reference to a proposal submitted by Mr. John B. Redman. He says:

Under all circumstances I beg to recommend that about from 1,200 to 1,500 feet of Mr. Redman's cast-iron tramway be laid experimentally in Fenchurch-street, or Leadenhall-street, in single lines next the kerbs, those being placed where reparation must be made in the approaching spring, and, where, from the severe nature of the traffic, the several heads of security, duration, or cost, can be advantageously tested and studied. This can be done certainly with but little, if any pecuniary loss, and I believe with positive gain, and information will be obtained in which no public body in the metropolis is so much interested in acquiring as your honourable commission.

THE ROYAL NAVY OF 1860.—By the official *Navy List* for the present month and quarter we find that the British navy consists of 518 vessels, including screw steamers of every description, exclusive of which there are 153 gunboats, 121 brigs, hulks, &c., employed in harbour service, and 47 coastguard tenders. Of the number of vessels composing the navy no less than 314 are in commission and doing duty in every part of the globe. The vessels in commission are distributed as follows:—65 line-of-battle ships, frigates, sloops, and gunboats attached to the East Indies and China station, 18 on the Coast of Africa, 6 at Australia, 13 in the Pacific, 3 in the Brazils, 8 on the south-east coast of America, 8 at the Cape of Good Hope, 21 on the North America and West India station, 41 in the Mediterranean, 19 attached to the Channel squadron, and the remaining 112 are employed on particular service or attached as guardships to the principal ports in Great Britain and Ireland. In addition to the above there are 38 powerful vessels building at the various Royal dockyards, many of which are nearly ready for launching.

DIMINUTION OF CRIME IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES.—We learn from statistics in the country papers that offences have been, in general, very light in the eastern district during the last few months. At the Essex county session (an exception) the number of cases was rather larger than usual, but they were not generally crimes of a heavy dye. At the Ipswich borough sessions the Recorder, Mr. David Power, Q.C., expressed his satisfaction that, considering the population of the town, the calendar was so small. At the Woodbridge division of the Suffolk sessions the number of prisoners exhibited a small increase, but at Eccles, the Chairman, Colonel A. Shafte Adair, congratulated the grand jury on the state of the calendar, which contained only a few unimportant cases. At the Cambridgeshire sessions it was reported that the daily average number of prisoners in the county jail had been 37 as compared with 40 at the corresponding period of last year. At the Isle of Ely sessions, at Wisbeach, the chairman remarked on the small number of prisoners committed for trial, and expressed a hope that serious crime was gradually decreasing. At the Huntingdonshire sessions it was reported that the number of prisoners in confinement, although in some respects not showing the same indications of a diminution in crime as in the last quarter, had still been moderate. At the Cambridge borough sessions there were only two cases for consideration. At the Norfolk county sessions it was reported that the daily average number of prisoners in the county jail during the past quarter had been 67, being 12 less than at the corresponding period of last year. The number of prisoners for trial at the sessions exhibited, however, a slight increase, as compared with last year. At the Norwich sessions there were 16 prisoners for trial, and the Recorder (Mr. O'Malley, Q.C.) said that, looking at the great population of the city, the calendar presented reasons for congratulation. At Colchester there were only two or three cases for trial, and at Great Yarmouth the business was equally light. In Lincolnshire the chairman of the Kesteven sessions (Sir John Trol-

lope) spoke in terms of congratulation on the paucity of business and the trivial nature of the cases; but at the Holland sessions the Court was occupied a considerable time in disposing of the calendar.

VICE AND RETRIBUTION.—VICISSITUDES OF LIFE.—Some days ago, a Mr. Wyatt, of Reigate, was summoned to the Bromley petty sessions to show cause why he refused to maintain his wife, Amy Wyatt, then a pauper lunatic at Barming Asylum. His reasons for refusing to maintain her will appear in the following narrative:—About eight years ago he was living with his wife at Reigate, where they kept a little general shop, he being occasionally employed as a labourer. The husband went out one morning, the wife telling him not to hurry home, as she would keep his dinner hot. On his return he found she had gone, leaving her only child, a little boy, behind. Inquiries were made, but nothing was heard of her. The brewer who supplied them with table beer for sale told the husband that he had seen her at home during the day when he called. Months passed on, and no tidings whatever were heard, when a letter was unexpectedly received from his wife, giving as a reason why she had left her home, that she could not live any longer in such a smoky house. Her whereabouts, however, was not even then discovered. The brewer's wife died in the meantime from distress, through her husband's effects being sold for debt. Mrs. Wyatt's sister and sister's husband, who, it has since appeared, had some hand in decoying her from home, also died under distressing circumstances. The brewer was lost sight of, and the husband had given up all thoughts of again seeing his wife. Being over at Bromley one day on business, at Farwig he saw on the sign of the Royal Oak a very familiar name. Curiosity induced him to enter, when the first person he beheld was his old friend the brewer of Reigate. Their mutual salutations induced a female to come out of the bar, in whom the visitor discovered no other than his long-lost spouse. Leaving our readers to conjecture the scene which ensued, we may add that Wyatt industriously circulated the tale of his wrongs, the business fell off, and the concern was sold. She who had deserted her partner was in turn deserted herself, and in consequence became a lunatic and a pauper.

Literature.

The Nut-Brown Maids: or, The First Hosier and his Hosen. London: J. W. Parker and Son. This is an historical novel of the days of Queen Elizabeth:—a carefully studied and carefully written work, with a well-chosen subject, and with something of a quaint ancient manner, that well befits the subject. Its story is taken from “the by-ways of history”; and is, perhaps, best known to the million by a popular picture of Mr. Elmore's, that has been more than once engraved, although not a very true or expressive one—we mean, “The Invention of the Stocking-Loom.” The personal life of the Cambridge scholar, William Lee,—who was expelled from his fellowship for marrying contrary to the statutes of his College, and became dependent for maintenance on his wife's skill in knitting stockings, until he, by watching her fingers, conceived the idea of a loom that should more swiftly and perfectly do all and more than all that those fingers could so deftly accomplish,—such is the thread on which are suspended the historical pictures of this pleasing, thoughtful book. The “Nut-Brown Maids” are Cicely and Nan Yorke, the daughters of Master Richard Yorke of Barne-elms, in the Cambridgeshire fens,—a man of gentle blood, and of scholarly parts, driven by his Puritanism, or rather by the fines and confiscations to which Puritanism was subjected, to the retirement of his old and decaying mansion, where his family existed on the remnant of its possessions, and the tradition of its dignity.

Let us introduce this “fine old English gentleman,” and his charming rustic daughters:—

“Master Yorke was sometimes called in reprehension and reproach by the sour-faced of his sect, ‘Parcell Puritan,’ ‘Statute Protestant,’ ‘Injunction Man,’ because he was mild and tolerant, and even favourable to many uses and abuses which the stricter Nonconformists condemned—only none dare term the impoverished squire of Barne-elms, who had fled for his life, and dwelt with Whittingham at Frankfort, under Mary, a recreant. Master Yorke patronised wit, literature, the gentle science of music, along with alchemy, so singularly attractive to the Puritans, in place of reckoning them cardinal sins. He would not have his daughters censured, curtailed and crossed in their dress, speech, and country plays. Not even by Master Dyer. Not that Master Dyer, a good, pure-minded man, with many children to feed and clothe, and little wherewithal, though eking out by various trades, to do it, would have been of himself a tyrant, but now and then some mischievous or malicious member of the congregation—not many, for Puritanism was not then hostile to aristocracy, and most people, old and young, bold and soft, entertained a tenderness towards brave Mistresses Cicely and Nan, the lady-peas and lady-birds of Barne-elms—worried the hard-toiled minister to interfere with the privileges of his young parishioners, and to interpret the plaiting of hair, and the broidery, and the gold and silver against which the apostle warned the Grecian women, as the ruffs, partlets, and kirtles, the fans and fringed gloves of the damsels of Barne-elms—forgetting at the same time that Paul only recommended better sort of ornament. And not that the daughters of Barne-elms were very richly clad. Necessity impressed

upon them the acts of Henry and Elizabeth—the monopoly of cloth of gold and brocade, table fur and velvet, by persons of distinction, with an income of not less than two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, and the reservation of satin, damask, and fur of conies, to individuals competent to spend one hundred a year on wardrobe and housekeeping. Cicely and Nan Yorke figured mostly in cloth gowns and hoods, but then they had the fertile invention and pretty taste of their age and sex; and, secluded as their lives had been, they were not so demure as to avoid ruffles and laces, passmenting and overlaying, with tires of their mother's seed-pears on their hair, and about their round throats, and tasseling the long waists of their bodies. Nan affected the finest clothes, and was queen of the little court, although Cicely was the elder. Nan was the more boisterous and buxom, and what people regarded as the prouder and more ambitious, and the world called her Brown Nan, although, also, Cicely was literally the brownier of the two. This preference was not because Cicely's was the weaker character, or the less fair face, but society then, as now, taking it in a mass, and begging its pardon, was more remarkable for the readiness and unanimity of its decisions than for the niceness of its discrimination. Society amongst the knights and dames, the varlets and queans of Elizabeth's Cambridge, seized upon what was striking and within their easy comprehension, rather than upon what was more precious and original. Certainly Nan Yorke was farther advanced than Cicely, older at sixteen than Cicely at eighteen years of age, but simply because there was less depth in Nan to attain a sweet mellowness and sound ripeness. In the same way Nan was apt to put herself first and take the lead on ordinary occasions, and it was only a few who guessed that at special seasons Cicely became instinctively the ruling power and guiding star of the maiden world. Cicely was not quiet or fearful, she was only as yet a smiling, more sober echo of wild Nan, and sometimes she showed her spirit by changing characters with her sister, and proved, for an hour or a day, the more joyous and gipsy-like of the two; and there was this significant trait in Cicely's mirth, that it was then more unique than Nan's, wittier, more grotesque and humorous,—that choice humour which is found akin to pathos. Both daughters were fairly endowed in body and soul, they were well and delicately shaped, with comely and blooming faces. Nan was the redder, but Cicely's skin had the velvet softness of poor, foolish Anne Boleyn's; they had the eyes which are often mistaken for black, the deep nut-brown, rather Spanish brown, of English berry-brown beauty, melting in Cicely, dancing in Nan. The Yorkes as a race were mostly brown-skinned, and they had family features. A squareness of the upper portion of the face, a free width and openness between the eyes, a high fine nose, and a curved and classic chin—a cast of countenance stately in comely youth, and noble in haggard age. In the present generation the mouth was the signal point of identity. In Master Yorke it had been thin, and was hidden by the beard, in Nan it was arch and pointing, in Cicely straight and full, rather grave, and almost heavy in repose, but opening with the effects of a sunbeam, displaying the light bend of the jaw, the regular white teeth, and what a frank and glad-some thing a smile may be. The girls resembled each other almost as closely as we see two roses on one stem, but while marrows perfectly distinct and apart, the one of a deeper crimson, the other of a daintier mould or a richer fragrance. Still Nan would freckle and tan in the rude air, and few of the cosmetics, the bitter almonds, the hale oil, the essences and unguents of the city, reached Barne-elms; and Cicely would look sallow, and a little solemn, when languid or weary.”

Throughout the story there is a fine discrimination of the characters of the sisters of Barne-elms; and their life at home is delightfully depicted. Cicely is the maiden for whose sake William Lee ran the risk of losing College pre-ferment, and braved the malicious wrath of Whitgift. She privately became his wife, and (as the story here goes) was hidden by him in a cottage by St. Edward's Church, till he should get a modest curacy: but exposure came before the curacy;—and then, through troubled days, at Nottingham, she was his faithful helper, and his unknowing guide and impulse to that great invention, by which he did so much for domestic comfort and his country's trade. We wish we could show our readers “the Cambridge Clerk” himself, either in his room at St. John's, or as he looks his first love-look on Cicely, when, one day at Barne-elms, in a freak of girlish daring, she thrust a prickly thistle into the unconscious hand of the absorbed scholar, as it hung dangling over the window-sill, while she walked beneath. But we have no space. There is great truth in the indication of the growth of Cicely's dissatisfaction, while the hidden and unconfessed wife of Lee;—and greater truth still in the disappointment and indignation with which she, years afterward, saw the completion of her husband's first loom; and, woman-like, could read in it, for the moment, no more than a “base invention,” unworthy of the cleverness of a man, and an intrusion on the trade of women, that could only lead to taking-away “the widow's and the lone woman's bread.”

But, perhaps, to most readers the historical background of the picture will be more delightful than the mere figures. The Court of Elizabeth—a brilliant glorious scene,—the life of the country, and of a university-town, in her reign,—the social manners, and the characteristic movements of that wondrous age,—these are so portrayed as to give truthful impressions, while filling the mind with pleasant bits of the picturesque, that will come back in dreams, when the special incidents of the story are forgotten.

We have not for long received an historical novel of equal merit; and if it be a new writer who has displayed all the knowledge and quiet

power of this book, we may well hope that very great excellence will mark the future productions of the same hand.

The Platonic Dialogues for English Readers. By WILLIAM WHEWELL, D.D. Vol. I. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

HEARTILY do we agree with all those who in the present day commend the study of Plato to common readers; and we have welcomed the attempts at translation made with considerable excellence in Bohn's Classical Series, and with almost perfection in Messrs. Vaughan and Davies's rendering of the *Republic*, as valuable services to the correction of evil tendencies in the science and general thought now prevalent and popular. That a still more complete attempt should be made to present the Platonic Dialogues in such form as to be intelligible and interesting to English readers, by one who unites scholarship and familiarity with Plato, to great abilities and accomplishments both as an ethical and a physical philosopher, occasions us the highest pleasure and the most solid satisfaction. It is not merely for the sake of the beauties of Plato—or for the advantages to taste, and to habits of thought and faculty of expression, which an acquaintance with his delightful writings surely affords—that we are inclined to dwell gratefully and earnestly on the appearance of this volume by the Master of Trinity:—but for the check that it may give, in the minds of those who become steeped in Plato's luminous thoughts, to the materialising tendencies of our own time, and to the depressing influences of a so-called philosophy, which knows no other objects and laws than those of the present sphere; and for the happy illustration, in the character of Socrates, of the clearness of mind, simplicity of heart, and unpretending humility of judgment, which are the great prerequisites in the pursuit and attainment of truth.

Dr. Whewell's work is the labour of many years, the fruit of repeated investigations and of mature judgment. He has not thought it best to make a complete translation of each Dialogue; but of such portions only as contain the kernel and essence of each, with abridgments of the remainder, so as fairly to represent *all* that Plato wrote. Dr. Whewell is anxious that what he has thus done should be justly appreciated:—“I would not have it understood (says he) that I have altered the substance or the Drama of these Dialogues with a view of rendering them more popular: I have given both the matter and the manner with all fidelity.” The abridgment is often greatly to the advantage of the reader's firm hold of the substance, and his interest in the progress, of the dialogue. The translation, to those who do not know the Greek, will often seem like an original composition—so free and full of life and energy is it; while scholars will, we think, admit its wonderful accuracy and its rich expressiveness, and be even sometimes startled at the flood of light that bursts through a choice and happy phrase.

To each dialogue is prefixed an Introduction, written with great independence of mind,—occasionally departing altogether from traditional views, and from the opinions of distinguished commentators that have found general acceptance, and had almost begun to pass unchallenged. There are, also, appended to each such Remarks as seemed necessary for the justification either of the assumed date or attributed subject and purpose of the dialogue; in which will be found matter open to criticism, and on which perhaps some of the Platonists will pounce, but which only learning and repeated consideration may undertake to repudiate. Dr. Whewell's views of the purport of particular dialogues are based on the rule “to take what seemed to be the direct and natural import as the true meaning.” He consequently moves at times on less lofty heights than some of the interpreters; and gives other bearings to the discussions than we are accustomed to. We are put on a reconsideration of many things in Plato on which we might have supposed a final conclusion to have been reached: and we are glad to have the help in such studies of a thoroughly English mind, thoroughly conversant with the Platonic philosophy, as supplementary to—and it may prove as a substitute for—that guidance of German and French transcendental philosophers, on which we have been accustomed principally to rely. And if Dr. Whewell finds, as he says, “a less profound philosophy in Plato than has been commonly ascribed to him,” it is quite certain that the error has been long on the other side; and that a great deal of meaning has been attributed to him, and even to words and turns of expression, of any glimmering of which Plato was undoubtedly wholly innocent. There is depth enough in Plato, without inventing for him the questions and the subtle meanings that belong to less sincere, less believing, and less reverent thinkers.

The Contents of this volume are placed in two

divisions:—the former classed as "Dialogues of the Socratic School"—namely, Laches, Charicles, Lysis, The Rivals, the First and Second Alcibiades, Theages, and Clitophon;—the second, entitled "Dialogues referring to the Trial and Death of Socrates"—namely, Meno, Euthyphro, the Apology, Crito, and Phædo. Several of these have been held to be spurious by some modern critics;—Ast maintaining even the Apology and the Crito to be unguenuine and unworthy of Plato. Dr. Whewell gives his "reasons for thinking that doubts of the genuineness of several dialogues have been raised in many cases without any good foundation, and sometimes with great levity":—at any rate, the dialogues so attacked are part of the Platonic literature that has delighted the world for ages; and it seems a very wild process to assume a plurality of Platos without strong reasons." The new criticism of Plato will, we fully believe, follow the direction taken by Dr. Whewell, rather than that of the excessive literary scepticism he opposes.

On the *Phædo* the strength of Dr. Whewell has been concentrated. His version is a long way towards complete translation, and is very perfect. In the accompanying remarks, he has taken up its great and solemn subject, not simply as a scholar representing Plato, but as a philosopher and a man, to whom the argument is of supreme interest, and the conclusion to be established of unutterable significance. Much is contributed to the just estimation of the force of the argument, and of the validity of particular proofs that Plato appears to have thought weighty or novel; and something is done for connecting these reasonings of the Platonic school with the thoughts and convictions of modern and Christian times.

The only method of quotation which would do justice to such a volume would involve the reproduction in our columns of an entire specimen of the introductions to the dialogues, and of pages enough to represent the combination of translation with the abridgment of the less important matter, and with interpretative and elucidatory remarks. For such extract we have not room. Many difficult points of criticism are almost sure to be raised out of Dr. Whewell's conclusions, both as to genuineness, chronology, and purpose; but these we leave to scholars; while offering him the thanks of readers for whose intellectual and moral profit he has done more than all the battles of scholarship can make worthless or unreliable for its own proper ends.

The Hellenics of Walter Savage Landor; comprising Heroic Idylls, &c. New Edition, Enlarged. Edinburgh: James Nichol.

MR. LANDOR'S *Hellenics* are his finest poetical productions; and, although they have won no noisy popularity, have obtained a sure place amongst the higher poetry of the century, in the estimation of cultivated readers. They are in the true Greek spirit; but have, as few modern poems on subjects of a classical character have, a full and lusty life, that connects them intimately with the interests and feelings of the present. "Poetry, in our day," says the octogenarian, "is oftener prismatic than diaphanous; this is not so":—and he adds, with truth, that impartial criticism must willingly admit,—"they who look into it may see through: if there be anywhere a few air bubbles, it yet leaves to the clear vision a wide expanse of varied scenery."

Some of these *Hellenics* appeared in the author's collected works,—others were added, in a separate edition published a few years ago, for which, also, a few of earlier date were re-written. We have not a copy of that separate publication at hand, and are therefore unable to say how much has been done specially for this new and enlarged edition. At any rate, we are glad to see this handsome reproduction of poems that we find satisfactorily and perpetually delightful.

An Appendix of Poems, written very recently—several of which are, as always has been Mr. Landor's pleasure in composition, in Latin—will be found interesting by those who admire the works of this great and vigorous writer, although they could not make the reputation which their author enjoys amongst the select few. One poem we shall quote—partly, that a man who has erred, but is most blamed by those who know least of his errors, may speak once more for himself,—and partly, that we may show how powerful is the intellect, and how true the ear, of the writer in his eighty-fifth year. Green old man! who that has been accustomed to venerate him, as have we, will not desire to cover and forget the personal and literary faults that are a blot on a noble fame?

"A heartier age will come; the wise will know
If in my writings there be aught of worth,
Said ardent Milton, whose internal light
Dispel'd the darkness of despondency,
Before he with imperishable gold
Damaskt the hilt of our Protector's blade.
Wonder not if that seer, the nighest to heaven
Of all below, could have thus well divined.
I, on a seat beneath, but on his right,
Neither expect nor hope my verse may lie
With summer sweets, with albums gaily drest,
Where poodle sniffs at flower between the leaves.
A few will cull my fruit, and like the taste,

And find not over much to pare away.
The soundest apples are not soonest ripe,
In some dark room laid up when others rot.
Southey and Hare, and on his death-bed, Ward,
And others of like stamp, have-nodded praise.
Unchallenged I have crost the Argive tents
Alone: and I have wrestled with the prime
Of shepherds on the plains of Sicily,
And her young maidens placed me by their side,
And bade my rival listen while I sang.
Meanwhile not querulous nor feverish
Hath been my courtship of the passing voice,
Nor panted for its echo. Time has been
When Cowley shone near Milton, nay, above!
An age roll'd on before a keener sight
Could separate and see them far apart.
Thus in our day hath Ireland's noble sage
Brought down to human ken and shown how vast
The space between two stars, which few had seen
And none been separate.

We upon earth
Have not our places and our distances
Assign'd for many years; at last a tube,
Rais'd and adjusted by Intelligence,
Stands elevated to a cloudless sky,
And place and magnitude are ascertain'd.

If I extoll'd the virtuous and the wise,
The brave and beautiful, and discern'd
Their features as they fix their eyes on mine;
If I have won a kindness never wooed;
Could I foresee that tramping traffickers
Should throw their dirt upon me, not without
Some small sharp pebbles carefully inclosed?
However, from one crime they are exempt;
They do not strike a brother, striking me.

This breathes o'er me a cool serenity,
O'er me divided from old friends, in lands
Pleasant, if aught without old friends can please;
Where round their lowly turf-built terraces
Grey olives twinkle in this wintry sun,
And crimson light invests you quarried cliff,
And central towers from distant villas peer
Until Arezzo's ridges intervene.

THE PERIODICALS—(JANUARY).

The limited space at our command obliges only the briefest reference to the magazines before us. *Blackwood* opens the new year with the first part of a new poem, entitled "St. Stephen's," the object of which is to give succinct sketches of our principal Parliamentary orators from the time of the civil wars to Sir Robert Peel. In spite of his epigrammatic style, the author will find it no easy matter to do justice to his theme in the three papers proposed. "Norman Sinclair: an Autobiography," is the title of a new story that promises well. A paper on "The Public Service" is a candid inquiry into the working of our administrative machinery.

—The January number of *Fraser* is excellent. One of the most charming essayists of the age contributes some thoughts on "Disappointment and Success," every page of which is worthy of quotation. In the second part of "Memoirs of Percy Bysshe Shelley," Mr. Peacock supplies interesting recollections of the poet, and corrects the misstatements of his biographers. Major Noel's "Conversations with Prince Metternich" is a new contribution to our knowledge of the private sentiments of the Austrian statesman, relating chiefly to phrenology and English institutions. — In the *Englishwoman's Journal* the editor pursues the inquiry, "What can Educated Women do?" and Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell contributes advice to young ladies desirous of studying medicine, and following in the path she has successfully trod. The various articles of the present number are a striking proof of the progress of the question which has in this magazine so fitting an exponent.

—In the *Art Journal* there are three superb engravings—Frost's celebrated picture, "Una," in the Royal collection; Raphael's "Bearing the Cross;" and Winterhalter's picture of the Lady Constance, youngest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland. The new features of the volume now commenced are the first of a series of papers, illustrated by wood engravings, on the River Hudson, by Benson J. Lossing, Esq.; and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Companion Guide by Railways in South Wales," also illustrated.—The *Eclectic Review* also commences the year well—discoursing profitably on "Preaching and Preachers," *apropos* of Guthrie's, Caird's, Robertson's, and Spurgeon's published sermons, "Sunny Days at Oxford," "The Earth's Old Age," and "The Defence of England." Irish and English Catholics might with advantage read the summary of ecclesiastical misdeeds in "The Legations and the Papal Government;" and we should like to see the paper, "Sir John Coleridge on Church-rates," in the hands of every member of the Episcopal bench.—The new editor of the *Christian Spectator* appears this month before the curtain in an address marked by good taste and an earnest spirit. In speaking of the future he says:

"These aims will be the same with those which governed its original destination—to furnish an unsectarian monthly magazine for the use of educated religious families, which shall be firmly evangelical, both in doctrine and spirit, which shall found its spiritual arguments and criticisms on a recognition of the sole authority of the Sacred Scriptures, and supply a series of interesting papers, written with freshness, reverence, vigour, and a 'learned spirit of human dealing.' By aiming too high we miss the mark as certainly as by aiming too low. It must not therefore be regarded as the main purpose to attempt to set forth a sixpenny rival, in the department of pure literature, to the more expensive serials and reviews. Our object is essentially popular and religious."

The first number under the new management contains something to suit many tastes. The theologian and the politician, the school-boy and "young married ladies"—to say nothing of the general reader—will all find they

have been catered for. On the fly-leaf we observe a long list of occasional contributors, which holds out the promise that neither talent nor matter are likely to fail the *Christian Spectator*. — In the *National Magazine* there are stirring sketches of Mr. Bright and the Rev. Mr. Bellew, the (late?) popular clergyman—but what has happened to the figures in the woodcuts that they should all have such soiled faces?

The *Baptist Magazine* for January, besides an excellent likeness of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, contains a great deal of interesting and well-arranged matter, chiefly original, which attests the success of its conductors in raising the standard of denominational literature. The reviewer of Mr. Baldwin Brown's discourses on "The Divine Life in Man" ranks them "among the very noblest productions of pulpit eloquence which have appeared for many years." Among the minor periodicals which require no special mention are *The Educator*, the quarterly journal of the Congregational Board of Education; *The Family Economist*, a useful little periodical (changed from a monthly twopenny into a weekly penny); the *United Presbyterian Magazine*; the *Christian Reformer*; the *Scottish Congregational Magazine*; *Notes of a New Truth*, a monthly journal of Homeopathy; and the *Tonic Sol-fa Reporter*.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The last number of *Titan*, the successor to *Hogg's Weekly Instructor*, appeared in December.

Some time ago the *Guardian* promulgated a report that Mr. Tennyson was to receive 10*l.* per line for contributing to one of the magazines. Our contemporary now says only 1*l.* was meant.

A new poem by Mr. Ernest Jones, of which report speaks very highly, is in the press, and will shortly be published. It is entitled "Corayda," and is dedicated by permission to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. We are glad to find an accomplished man who has been hardly dealt with and slandered as a politician thus manfully resuming literary pursuits.

The unprecedented success of the *Cornhill Magazine* (of which it is beyond doubt that 70,000 copies, at least, have been sold already), has not (says the private correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) impaired the success of Macmillan's rival venture. The sale of the third number of that periodical, which contains Tennyson's Idyll of "Sea Dreams," has topped 15,000. Mr. Thackeray's monthly salary, as editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, is 250*l.*

THE LATE LORD MACAULAY AND MR. ADAM BLACK.—When Mr. Adam Black, M.P., commenced the new edition of his "Encyclopædia Britannica," Lord Macaulay felt so strong an interest in the undertaking, and so warm a regard for his old friend the publisher, that he said he would endeavour to send him an article for each letter of the alphabet. This generous offer the noble historian's failing health and various avocations prevented him from fully realising; but he sent five articles to the "Encyclopædia,"—memoirs of Atterbury, Bunyan, Goldsmith, Johnson, and William Pitt, the last being the latest finished production from his pen. As any publisher would have been glad to have given 1,000*l.* for these contributions, their being presented as a free-will offering to Mr. Black is a fact so honourable to both parties, especially to the noble donor, that it deserves to be publicly known and recorded.—*Inverness Courier*.

The new year opens brightly for every branch of intellectual effort—in somewhat singular contrast to the lowering of the landscape in the more agitated provinces of faith and politics. Lord Macaulay's fifth volume will most probably come out. A life of Robert Stephenson is in hand by Mr. W. B. Adams, a gentleman well endowed for his task. The first part of "History of England" may be expected from the pen of Mr. J. A. St. John. Mr. Ruskin will complete his great labours on the "Modern Painters,"—and Mr. T. D. Hardy his "Materials of English History." Mr. Murray has in preparation Leslie's "Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds," Mr. "Eothen" Kinglake's "Two Years in the Crimea," Mr. John Forster's "Arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First," and Sir Robert Wilson's "Journal at the Head-quarters of the Russian Army." Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. are preparing a work on China, by Sir John Bowring.—"The Life and Anecdotes of Edward Malone, the Commentator on Shakespeare," by Sir James Prior.—"The Letters of the late Rev. F. Robertson, of Brighton,"—and a new romance, by Nathaniel Hawthorne. For Mr. Bentley, Dr. Hook, Dean of Chichester, is preparing "The Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury." Mr. Newton (recently appointed British Consul at Rome), whose discoveries of Works of Art have recently been placed in the British Museum, is preparing a narrative of his "Researches and Discoveries in the Levant and in the Islands of Mytilene and Rhodes, and on the Coast of Asia Minor, &c., made during a Residence of Seven Years." Messrs. Hurst and Blackett will produce, during the season, "Travels in Eastern Africa, with a Narrative of a Residence in Mozambique," by Lyons McLeod, late British Consul at Mozambique.—"The Upper and Lower Amoor," by Thomas William Atkinson,—"The Life and Times of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham," by Mrs. Thomson,—and a "Journey on a Plank from Kiev to Eaux Bonnes," by Lady Charlotte Pepys.—*Athenaeum*.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS.—The *Daily Telegraph* St. Petersburg correspondent, writing December 9, describes the manuscript treasures discovered by Professor Tischendorf, which were in course of exhibition in the Imperial public library. The chief feature in the exhibition "is the very oldest Greek manuscript of the Bible extant, a document of the utmost moment, and bespeaking the gravest attention of the whole Christian church. Besides the important and valuable contents of the Old Testament, of the same

text as that used by the Apostles in their quotations, the manuscript contains the whole of the New Testament. The various European libraries all possess many MS. copies of the Bible, but not a single one of the few written before the tenth century that contains all the New Testament. The two hitherto regarded as the oldest and most complete, and held in the highest estimation, are those in the libraries at Rome and London. But the former wants four entire epistles of St. Paul, and nearly the half of another, as also the Book of Revelation; while in the latter the whole of the Gospel of St. Matthew is missing, as well as some parts of St. John and the Pauline Epistles. The manuscript discovered at Mount Sinai, and now brought to St. Petersburg, is not defective even in the smallest degree; on the contrary, it contains two works even in addition, one complete, the other but partially so. In the second and third centuries these latter were included in the canon of holy writ, and always received the deepest reverence as precious heirlooms of the earliest inspiration of the church of Christ. Of one of them, the Epistle of Barnabas, nearly the whole of the first half has been wanting until now in the original Greek text; while of the other, only one very imperfect copy was known to exist up to three years ago. The date of the manuscript has been fixed by Professor Tischendorf, who is, perhaps, the greatest authority of the present time in this peculiar province of learning, at the beginning of the fourth century; consequently, in the times of Constantine the Great, and of the first Ecumenical Councils. No other copy of the Bible is of higher antiquity than this—indeed, the far-famed Codex Vaticanus is the only one that can at all put in any claims of competition. These writings, drawn from the grave of ages as living witnesses to the present generation of the inspired authority of the apostolical Scriptures, have, at the instance of Professor Tischendorf, been destined by the reverend brotherhood of Sinaites as an offering to the Imperial person who is the acknowledged head and defender of the orthodox Church. By the recovery and acquisition of these precious heirlooms of the distant times of the Christian faith, St. Petersburg enjoys a bloodless victory over the hitherto more favoured cities of London and Rome. The great capital of the North now offers a resting-place for the earliest records of holy writ, sacred treasures which, in secure repose at the foot of the Mount of Moses—the holy mount hallowed by the far-off memories of thousands of years—have survived, as by a miracle of Providence, through all the storms of the tumultuous centuries of the past."

Cleanings.

There is a firm in New York under the mild and soothing title of "Snapp and Byte."

The Liverpool Corporation, at their meeting yesterday, agreed to make a grant of 50/- per annum to the Local Homeopathic Dispensary.

Three thousand inebriates have applied for admission into the New York State Inebriate Asylum. Among the number are said to be thirty clergymen.

We learn on credible authority that there are at Delhi a thousand native converts waiting to be baptized by the Baptist Missionary Society.—*The Review*.

At the Brighton Quarter Sessions yesterday week, the learned Recorder congratulated the town upon the decrease of crime in it. The calendar was the lightest he had seen at this period of the year.

It is important to English tradesmen to be made aware that the number of persons who avail themselves of the Scotch Sequestration Courts to evade their creditors in this country appears to be on the increase.

The Rev. H. W. Beecher lately hinted in one of his sermons, that in the American editions of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's sermons, his sentiments on slavery, as they appeared in the English editions, had been suppressed.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons says:—"A petition addressed to the Senate is now being signed by the female operatives in this city, in which the petitioners pray that all men who attain the age of forty without marrying may be compelled to pay a tax as unproductive members of society."

RAINY AND FINE DAYS IN 1859.—The subjoined monthly return of fine and rainy days during the past year, has (says the *Leeds Mercury*) been supplied by Messrs. Dickinson and Son, brush manufacturers, Leeds:—

Fine.	Rainy.	Fine.	Rainy.
January ... 17	14	July 22	9
February ... 11	17	August ... 22	9
March 16	15	September ... 10	23
April 11	19	October ... 17	14
May 27	4	November ... 19	11
June 19	11	December ... 18	13

WHAT'S A PENNY BANK?—The *Salford News* says that the Rev. E. Boteler Chalmer, jun., M.A., rector of St. Matthias's in that town, who has inaugurated a working men's club and a penny bank in connexion with his church, was standing in the committee-room the other day, when he overheard the following conversation between two ragged little urchins:—"Some pictures in the window attracted their attention, and they began to spell over the notices posted up. On reading the notice of the penny bank, one boy said to the other, 'I say, what's a penny-bank?' 'Why,' said his companion, 'the person comes every Saturday night, and takes poor folk's money, to take care of it for 'em.' 'Aye,' said the other, 'you'll not catch me trusting my money wi' a parson!'

VEGETATION ON THE MOON'S SURFACE.—On the surface of the moon are seen numerous streaks or

narrow lines, about 100 in number, which appear, perhaps, more like narrow furrows than anything else. Sometimes they spread themselves on the lunar disc in straight lines, sometimes they are slightly curved, in every case they are shut in between stiff parallel borders. It has often been supposed that these furrows, the true nature of which has remained hitherto unknown, represent the beds of ancient dried-up rivers, or rivers that have not yet ceased to flow. Other astronomers think they are streams of lava which have been vomited by lunar volcanoes, and which reflect the light of the sun with more intensity than the adjacent regions. M. Schwabe, a German astronomer, endeavours, however, to give them another explanation. He has published in the *Astronomische Nachrichten* some facts which tend to show that these lines are the result of a vegetation on the surface of the moon. According to the author, if the surface of the moon be examined attentively with a good telescope and a proper illumination, we discover between the lines or luminous furrows of the high mountain called Tycho and on different other points, a quantity of very delicate parallel lines of a greenish tint, which were not visible some months before the observation, and which disappear a few months after, to return again in the proper season. These lines, which are darker than the adjacent parts, are clearly the result of vegetation; and it is this vegetation which makes the sterile parts of the moon appear as bright luminous streaks. According to M. Schwabe, these lines of vegetation are more particularly visible on the very bright parts of the moon which are circumscribed by the mountains Hipparcus, Albategnius, Werner, Stoesser, Maurolycus, Gemma-Frisius, Piccolomini, Catharina, Aboufeda, Regio-Montarius, Hell, Gauricus, Wurz Elbauer, Heinsius, and Count Wilhem.—*Photographic News*.

MARRIAGES.

EARDLEY—MAGEE.—Dec. 12, at Calvary Church, New York, E. G. Culling Eardley, only son of Sir Culling Eardley, Bart., of Bedwell-park, Hatfield, to Emily Florence, only daughter of James Marze, Esq., of New Orleans.

AINSWORTH—HARGREAVES.—Dec. 25, at the Independent Chapel, Morton, by the Rev. J. H. Dex, Mr. A. Ainsworth, of Morton, to Miss Alice Hargreaves, Micklewath.

NAISH—MURRAY.—Dec. 26, at Little Portland-street Chapel, London, by the Rev. James Martineau, Mr. Charles Naish, of Kidderminster, to Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Murray, of Redcliff-street, Bristol.

GRACE—SOMERS.—Dec. 27, at the Independent Chapel, Somerton, by the Rev. W. Mead, Mr. H. Grace, Kingsland-road, London, to Frances, youngest daughter of Mr. Stephen Somers, Somerton.

GARLICK—QUINTON.—Dec. 28, at the Independent Chapel, Needham Market, Suffolk, by the Rev. J. Jenkins, Mr. I. W. Garlick, of Exeter, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Quinton, of the above place.

ROOKE—GARDENER.—Dec. 28, at the Independent Chapel, Fordingbridge, by the Rev. Morgan Williams, B.A., Mr. George Rooke, of Nottingham, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Gardener, of Fordingbridge.

HUTCHINGS—CHAFFLE.—Dec. 28, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. Frederick Hutchings, to Mary Ann Chapple, both of Langtree, Devon.

JOHNSTON—FRASER.—Dec. 28, at Chapel-street Chapel, Blackburn, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. F. F. Skinner, and Dr. Fraser, Frank, second son of Mr. Alderman Johnston, of Blackburn, to Eliza Findlater, only child of the Rev. Alexander Fraser, M.A., Viewfield.

COULTER—WOODCOCK.—Dec. 29, at the Union Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. A. McLaren, Mr. John Coulter, of Greenleys, to Ellen, second daughter of A. B. Woodcock, Esq., Orchard Bank, Altringham.

FRENTICE—WHITLEY.—Dec. 29, at Camberwell-green Chapel, by the Rev. John Burnet, Oliver Prentice, Esq., of Ipswich, to Eliza, eldest daughter of George Whitley, Esq., Addington-place, Camberwell.

DALE—OWSLEY.—Dec. 29, at the Independent Chapel, Uppingham, by the Rev. J. Wilson, the Rev. J. Dale, of Hallaton, to Henrietta, third daughter of W. P. M. Owsley, Esq., Blairston.

BENSON—EDMONDSON.—Dec. 30, at the Friends' Meeting House, Southampton, Davis Benson, of Manchester, sugar refiner, to Jane, only daughter of George Edmondson, Principal of Queenwood College, Hants.

BENN—WATSON.—Dec. 31, at Brunswick Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. T. Vacey, Thomas, eldest son of Mr. John Benn, cloth manufacturer, Agnes Royd House, Wortley, to Emma, third daughter of Mr. Councillor James Watson, Portland-place, Leeds.

KING—WILSON.—Dec. 31, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. E. Mellor, Mr. Joseph King, woollsorter, Skircoat, to Miss Ruth Wilson, of Halifax.

SHEPHERD—POWELL.—Dec. 31, at Castle-street Independent Chapel, Northwich, by the Rev. D. G. Watt, M.A., assisted by the Rev. John Marshall, B.A., Thomas Green Shepherd, Esq., London, to Martha, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Powell, Esq., M.D., Tattonhall.

LEATHEREN—FOLLAND.—Jan. 2, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. William Leatheren, of Dowland, Devon, farmer, to Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. James Folland, farmer, of the same place.

SPENNELL—HAWKES.—Jan. 3, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr. Robert Spennell, master of the British Day-School, to Miss Ellen Hawkes, both of Warwick.

HAWLEY—CROFTS.—Jan. 3, at Archdeacon Lane Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. Thos. Stevenson, Mr. Alfred Hawley, to Emma, third daughter of the late Mr. John Crofts, Woodgate, Leicester.

PARKER—ASHURST.—Jan. 5, at the Congregational Church, Southgate-road, London, by the Rev. J. Spong, Mr. J. F. Parker, of H.M. Customs, Southampton, to Miss Jane Emily Ashurst, of the same place.

SKENE—BREWSTER.—Jan. 5, by the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond, of St. Thomas's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Gordon Cumming Skene, Esq., of Pitlochry and Dyce, to Margaret Maria, only daughter of Sir David Brewster, K.H., D.C.L., the venerable Principal of Edinburgh University.

COPSEY—TAYLOR.—Jan. 8, at the Independent Meeting House, Outlon, Norfolk, by the Rev. E. Jeffery, Mr. Samuel Arnold Copsey, of Hindswoston, confectioner, to Miss Anna Maria Taylor, of the same place.

DEATHS.

BURRELL.—Dec. 27, at Sutton, Mrs. W. Burrell, aged eighty-five, relict of the late Mr. J. Burrell, formerly of Camden-town.

SCOTT.—Dec. 31, at Cawston-lodge, Rugby, aged fifty, Lord John Scott, brother of the Duke of Buccleuch.

BEILBY.—Jan. 1, Thomas Beilby, Esq., of Camp-hill, Birmingham, aged seventy-nine.

COLLINGRIDGE.—Jan. 5, at Oxford, Henry, second son of Mr. Thomas Collingridge, of Olney, aged twenty-nine.

SPENCE.—Jan. 6, at his residence, 18, Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, aged seventy-seven, William Spence, Esq., F.R.S., author of the "Introduction to Entomology" and other scientific works.

PUDDICOME.—Jan. 8, at 7, Baker-street, Lloyd-square, Mr. Charles Puddicombe, aged sixty-one, for many years senior class teacher, and afterwards superintendent of Fetter-lane Sunday School.

MORLEY.—Jan. 7, Arthur Morley, Esq., of Sneaton, near Nottingham, aged forty-eight years.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday y, Jan. 4, 1860.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued £30,290,683	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 3,459,900
	Gold Bullion ... 15,815,685
	Silver Bullion
	£30,290,683

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £214,533,000	Government Securities .. £10,923,782
Rest 3,200,942	Other Securities .. 21,002,000
Public Deposits ... 9,159,556	Notes .. 8,482,510
Other Deposits ... 13,409,327	Gold & Silver Coin 645,139
Seven Day and other Bills .. 705,595	£41,127,420

Jan 5, 1860. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, January 6, 1860.

BANKRUPT.

JOSOLVNE, J. A., and TAYLOR, T., High Holborn, milliners, January 13, February 9.

RUSTOMEE, H., Bishopsgate-street within, merchant, January 20, February 17.

GREGG, J., Cornwall-place, Holloway, baker, February 15.

CHAMBERLIN, J., Rupert-street, Haymarket, wheelwright, January 17, February 15.

AYLETT, J., Heron-gate, East Horndon, Essex, baker, January 16, February 13.

SIMPSON, D., Hutton-garden, goldsmith, January 20, February 21.

COTTRILL, H., Bristol and St. George, Gloucestershire, glue manufacturer, January 16, February 20.

Moss, H., Leeds, draper, January 19, February 14.

REID, G. J., Manchester, merchant, January 19, February 9.

Tuesday, January 10, 1860.

BANKRUPT.

HAWKER, E., Above Bar-street, Southampton, tea dealer, January 23, February 20.

DATE, J. S., Cardiff, flour merchant, January 24, February 21.

DYKE, J., Birmingham, grocer, January 23, February 13.

Ross, J., Truro, draper, January 25, February 15.

NUTTALL, R., and CROSSLEY, N., Halifax, machine makers, January 27, February 24.

SHADWICK, E. T., Ponarth, Glamorganshire, shipowner, January 24, February 21.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

H AIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

B ALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

H AIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

T HE HAIR.—The best means to adorn it is to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instantaneous Colombian, in the New York Original Packets; price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

G REY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. Herring's Patent PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

P RIZE MEDAL LIQUID HAIR DYE ONLY ONE APPLICATION.

Instantaneous, Indelible, Harmless, and Scentless. In cases, post free, 3s. 3d. and 6s., direct from E. F. LANGDALE'S LABORATORY, 72, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

"Mr. Langdale's preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry."—Illustrated London News, July 19, 1851.

A long and interesting report on the Products of E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, by a Special Scientific Commission from the Editor of the "Lancet" will be found in that journal of Saturday, January 10th, 1857. A Copy will be forwarded for two stamps.

AGENTS WANTED.

K EATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Statistics show that 50,000 persons annually fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. These diseases—so reproachable to the English climate—may not always be traceable to constitutional or hereditary causes, but more frequently arise from neglecting the necessary remedies on the first symptoms of Cold, Cough, or Sore Throat. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared during the wet and wintry season with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting, as well as of curing, a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the Young or for the Aged; they soothe Bronchial Irritation; and, for improving the voice, the Preacher, Statesman, Singer, and Actor, have long patronised them.

I MPORTANT TESTIMONIAL TO THE EFFICACY OF KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES IN RELIEVING PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.

"Dawlish, January 14, 1858.

"Sir,—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges induce me to trouble you with another testimonial on their behalf. All I can say is that I have been more or less Consumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great number of lozenges to abate the cough, but from none I have found such relief as from yours; even one of them will check the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on the Chest. Pray make any use of this you please, if worth your while.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

"ABRAHAM TURNER.

"To Mr. Keating."

Prepared and sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

N.B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES" are engraved on the Government Stamp of each Box, without which none are genuine.

L IVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskillful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bilious Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

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